

Evening News Review.

14TH YEAR. NO. 209.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1899.

TWO CENTS



[From McClure's Magazine.]

LINCOLN & BERRY'S STORE AT NEW SALEM, ILL.

THE STYLE OF LINCOLN.

Some Felicitous Expressions
From His Tongue and Pen.

HIS MODES OF THOUGHT ORIGINAL.

Free From Pedantry, His Literary
Polish Was Racy of the Early
"West"—Lofty and Impressive Sen-
tences and Stinging Sarcasm.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Author.]

Propertius says that "the ivy thrives best when left to itself; the wild strawberry in rocky shades, and wild birds sing better than art can teach them."

The accuracy of this view is attested, as often before, by the example which Mr. Lincoln has given to the world in his literary style, which exhibits a power and when needed a delicacy of expression unexcelled in the literature of its kind in modern days. Mr. Lincoln received no education except the mere learning to read and write, and all else was acquired either by desultory reading of classical authors or by attrition with his fellows of the frontier practice, who had obtained such a degree of literary polish as was practicable in the early days of the region known as "the west." Nor is there anything forced or pedantic in his style. It is not even "raw," but with all his force of expression he at the same time wrote with the ease and grace of a belles lettres scholar. It has been aptly said that his modes of thought were *sui generis*, and hence he demanded odd and bizarre modes of expression. Such is undoubtedly the fact, but it is particularly noticeable that his (sometimes) startling expressions do not shock one by their abruptness, and certainly never by their coarseness or vulgarity. He has no favorite expressions as such and no pomp or involution of language, and when he uses expressions out of the beaten literary track it is designed by him to strongly enforce a point or to elucidate a novel idea. Another thing more prosaic is that, although he never studied grammar, except at New Salem in solitude, yet he is always grammatical. I think no instance can be found to the contrary, an attestation that he cared as much for the humbler offices of literature as for the more ornate.

When he was 23 years of age, he thus wrote to the voters of his county:

"Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it be true or not, I can say for one that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed of my fellow men by rendering myself worthy of their esteem. How far I shall succeed in gratifying this ambition is yet to be developed. I was born and have ever remained in the most humble walks of life. I have no wealthy or popular relations or friends to recommend me. *** If the good people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the background, I have been too familiar with disappointment to be very much chagrined."

This is his first public utterance, and it betrays the workings of his mind, showing alike his ambition, his humility and his pessimism. One cannot but see that he writes as if he conceived that he was somehow entitled to the position (which he was not at all), and that he had a right to feel aggrieved if it should be denied to him. It also exhibits his despondency as meaning to say "Just my luck!" It also shows his humility, in effect saying, "I can endure abuse with equanimity, as I have had abundant experience in that line." But the sequel attested that he knew the situation better than any one else, for when he did get into the legislature he took the lead at once over veterans in that line.

Denunciations of the slave power had become very threadbare by the time that he took up the tale, but he revived attention to it by his peculiar mode of treating the unsavory subject, and he exhibited and demonstrated its odiousness, fallacy and impolicy in a variety of ways, some original in essence and others trite in an ethical sense, but original in the modes of expression. As one example, he says that the according to one man a right to enslave another bears a "strong resemblance to the old argument for the 'divine right of kings.'



By the latter the king is to do just as he pleases with his white subjects, being responsible to God alone. By the former the white man is to do just as he pleases with his black slaves, being responsible to God alone. The two things are precisely alike, and it is but natural that they should find similar arguments to sustain them."

At another time he said, "Every man, black, white or yellow, has a mouth to be fed and two hands with which to feed it, and bread should be allowed to go to that mouth without controversy."

do ye even so unto them," appealed to the Christian world to aid them in doing to a whole race of men as they would have no man do unto themselves, to my thinking, they contemned and insulted God and his church far more than did satan when he tempted the Saviour with the kingdoms of the earth. The devil's attempt was no more false and far less hypocritical."

The abject condition of the negro after the Dred Scott decision could not be more powerfully and graphically portrayed than thus: In order "to aid in making the bondage of the negro un-

The inconsistency, if not indeed hypocrisy, of professed Christians upholding the institution of slavery he rebukes thus: "To read in the Bible, as the Word himself, that 'in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,' and to preach therefrom that in the sweat of other men's faces shalt thou eat bread, to my mind can scarcely be reconciled with honest sincerity. When brought to my final reckoning, may I have to answer for robbing no man of his goods. Yet more tolerable even this than for robbing one of himself and all that was his. When a year or two ago, these professed holy men of the south met in the semblance of prayer and devotion and in the name of him who said, 'As ye would all men should do unto you,



LINCOLN'S LAST PRIVATE RESIDENCE, SPRINGFIELD.

versary and eternal, it (the Declaration of Independence) is assailed, and sneered at, and construed, and hawked at, and torn till if its framers could rise from their graves they could not at all recognize it. All the powers of earth seem rapidly combining against him. Mammon is after him, ambition follows, philosophy follows, and the theology of the day is fast joining the cry. They have him in his prison house; they have searched his person and left no prying instrument with him. One after another they have closed the heavy iron doors upon him, and now they have him, as it were, bolted in with a lock of a hundred keys, which can never be unlocked without the concurrence of every key—

the keys in the hands of 100 different men and they scattered to 100 different places, and they stand musing as to what invention in all the dominions of mind and matter can be produced to make the impossibility of the escape more complete than it is."

He can even be sarcastic on occasion. In a letter he says: "On the question of liberty as a principle we are not what we have been. When we were the political slaves of King George and wanted to be free, we called the maxim that 'all men are created equal' a self evident truth, but now when we have grown fat and have lost all dread of being slaves ourselves we have become so greedy to be masters that we call the same maxim a self evident lie. The Fourth of July has not quite dwindled away. It is still a great day for burning firecrackers."

Who but Lincoln could have attested the selfishness of slavery thus: "The plainest print cannot be read through a gold eagle, and it will be ever hard to find many men who will send a slave to Liberia and pay his passage while they can send him to a new country—Kansas, for instance—and sell him for \$1,500 and the rise?"

What could be more felicitously stated than this: "The Nebraska bill finds no model in any law from Adam till today. As Phillips says of Napoleon, the Nebraska bill is 'grand, gloomy and peculiar, wrapped in the solitude of its own originality, without a model and without a shadow upon the earth?'"

He had an experimental view of the horrors of slavery, which he thus narrates: "A gentleman had purchased 12 negroes in different parts of Kentucky and was taking them to a farm in the south. They were chained, six and six together. A small iron clevis was around the left wrist of each and this fastened to the main chain by a shorter one at a convenient distance from the others, so that the negroes were strung together precisely like so many fish upon a trot line. In this condition they were being separated forever from the scenes of their childhood, their friends, their fathers and mothers, and brothers and sisters, and many of them from their wives and children, and going into perpetual slavery, where the lash of the master is proverbially more ruthless and unrelenting than any other where, and yet amid all these distressing circumstances, as we would think them, they were the most cheerful and apparently happy creatures on board. One, whose offense, for which he had been sold, was an overfondness for his wife, played the fiddle almost continually, and the others danced, sang, cracked jokes and played various games with cards from day to day. How true it is that 'God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb,' or, in other words, that he renders the worst of human conditions tolerable, while he permits the best to be nothing better than tolerable!"

The peroration to his agricultural address at Milwaukee in September, 1859, is in these beautiful expressions: "It is said an eastern monarch once charged his wise men to invent him a sentence, to be ever in view, and which should be true and appropriate in all times and situations. They presented him the words, 'And this, too, shall pass away.' How much it expressed! How chastening in the hour of pride! How consoling in the depths of affliction! 'And this, too, shall pass away.' And yet, let us hope it is not quite true. Let us hope rather that by the best cultivation of the physical world beneath and around us and the intellectual and moral world within us we shall secure an individual, social and political prosperity and hap-

piness whose course shall be upward and onward, and which, while the earth endures, shall not pass away."

How beautiful and impressive are these sentiments, thrown off in the haste and inconsiderateness of epistolary correspondence: "I am in no boastful mood. I shall not do more than I can, but I shall do all I can to save the government, which is my sworn duty as well as my personal inclination. I shall do nothing in malice. What I deal with is too vast for malicious dealing." The following extract from a letter, evidently written in great haste and amid the pressure of official cares, has been often reproduced and as often admired, but it cannot be repeated too often: "The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea. Thanks to the great northwest for it. Nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, Empire, Keystone and Jersey hewing their ways right and left. The sunny south, too, in more colors than one, also lent a helping hand. On the spot their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. * * * Nor must Uncle Sam's web feet be forgotten. At all the watery margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay and the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all. For the great republic, for the principle it lives by and keeps alive, for man's vast future, thanks to all."

Such gems of literature are incident to any of his lingual or indited productions, alike to deeply studied state papers and hasty scribblings. They do not "smell of the lamp." They are spontaneous and unheralded and are both *sui generis* in style and also have a peculiar brand or bouquet which reveals their authorship as unerringly as if they were authoritatively marked Lincolnian, and which is the informal title which critics have bestowed upon them. His bold sentences have the ruggedness and irregularity of a gnarled oak. They will endure through the ages, like Shakespeare, both by the force of thought and expression, while a thousand dolce far niente thoughts clad in dolce far niente expressions will perish in a night. H. C. WHITNEY.

Lincoln's View of the Final Outcome.

I think that superficial and certainly optimistic historians are prone to indulge in the cheerful opinion that the great president never doubted or wavered in his belief that we should conquer the rebellion at last. I assert, on the authority of the great president himself, that he had very feeble hopes of conquering the rebellion during the first few months of the war. Within ten days after the luckless battle of Bull Run he spoke with a settled conviction as follows: "I intend to make and keep the blockade as effective as I can. That is very difficult to do, and it gives me a great deal of trouble, as the line of coast is long, but I attach great importance to that measure, and I mean to do the best I can about it. Then I want to move a column of the army into east Tennessee to liberate the Union sentiment there. I want to press them here in Virginia and keep them away from Washington. I want to hem those in who are fighting us and make a feint against Richmond and drive them away from Manassas. I hope that ultimately they will get tired of it, and arouse and say to their leaders and to their politicians, 'This thing has got to stop!' That is our only chance. It is plain to me that it's of no use trying to subdue those people if they remain united and bound they won't be subdued."

Leonard Sweet confirmed this view in his speech at the unveiling of the monument at Lincoln park, in Chicago, thus: "The first two years of the war were years of doubt with Mr. Lincoln. He did not see any way in which we could conquer a people so numerous, so brave, and who occupied more than half of the territorial extent of the whole country. I do not believe that during this time any man ever heard him say that he could see we were going to be successful in the war."

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This is his first public utterance, and
it betrays the workings of his mind,
showing alike his ambition, his humility
and his pessimism. One cannot but see
that he writes as if he conceived that
he was somehow entitled to the position
(which he was not at all), and that he
had a right to feel aggrieved if it should
be denied to him. It also exhibits his
despondency as meaning to say "Just
my luck!" It also shows his humility,
in effect saying, "I can endure abuse
with equanimity, as I have had abun-
dant experience in that line." But the
sequel attested that he knew the situation
better than any one else, for when
he did get into the legislature he took
the lead at once over veterans in that
line.

Denunciations of the slave power had
become very threadbare by the time
that he took up the tale, but he revived
attention to it by his peculiar mode of
treating the unsavory subject, and he
exhibited and demonstrated its odious-
ness, fallacy and impolicy in a variety of
ways, some original in essence and others
trite in an ethical sense, but original
in the modes of expression. As one ex-
ample, he says that the according to one
man a right to enslave another bears a
"strong resemblance to the old argu-
ment for the 'divine right of kings.'

The inconsistency, if not indeed hy-
pocrisy, of professed Christians upholding
the institution of slavery he rebukes
thus: "To read in the Bible, as the
Word himself, that 'in the sweat of thy
face shalt thou eat bread,' and to preach
therefrom that in the sweat of other
men's faces shalt thou eat bread, to my
mind can scarcely be reconciled with
honest sincerity. When brought to my
final reckoning, may I have to answer
for robbing no man of his goods. Yet
more tolerable even this than for robbing
one of himself and all that was
his. When a year or two ago, these
professed holy men of the south met in
the semblance of prayer and devotion
and in the name of him who said, 'As
ye would all men should do unto you,



LINCOLN'S LAST PRIVATE RESIDENCE, SPRINGFIELD.

versal and eternal, it (the Declaration of
Independence) is assailed, and sneered
at, and construed, and hawked at, and
torn till if its framers could rise from
their graves they could not at all recog-
nize it. All the powers of earth seem
rapidly combining against him. Mam-
mon is after him, ambition follows,
philosophy follows, and the theology of
the day is fast joining the cry. They
have him in his prison house; they have
searched his person and left no prying
instrument with him. One after another
they have closed the heavy iron doors
upon him, and now they have him, as
it were, bolted in with a lock of a hun-
dred keys, which can never be unlocked
without the concurrence of every key—

the keys in the hands of 100 different
men and they scattered to 100 different
places, and they stand musing as to
what invention in all the dominions of
mind and matter can be produced to
make the impossibility of the escape
more complete than it is."

He can even be sarcastic on occasion.
In a letter he says: "On the question of
liberty as a principle we are not what
we have been. When we were the po-
litical slaves of King George and wanted
to be free, we called the maxim that
'all men are created equal' a self evi-
dent truth, but now when we have
grown fat and have lost all dread of be-
ing slaves ourselves we have become so
greedy to be masters that we call the
same maxim a self evident lie. The
Fourth of July has not quite dwindled
away. It is still a great day for burn-
ing firecrackers."

Who but Lincoln could have attested
the selfishness of slavery thus: "The
plainest print cannot be read through a
gold eagle, and it will be ever hard to
find many men who will send a slave
to Liberia and pay his passage while
they can send him to a new country—
Kansas, for instance—and sell him for
\$1,500 and the rise?"

What could be more felicitously stated
than this: "The Nebraska bill finds no
model in any law from Adam till to-
day. As Phillips says of Napoleon, the
Nebraska bill is 'grand, gloomy and
peculiar, wrapped in the solitude of its
own originality, without a model and
without a shadow upon the earth?'"

He had an experimental view of the
horrors of slavery, which he thus nar-
rates: "A gentleman had purchased 12
negroes in different parts of Kentucky
and was taking them to a farm in the
south. They were chained, six and six
together. A small iron clevis was around
the left wrist of each and this fastened
to the main chain by a shorter one at a
convenient distance from the others, so
that the negroes were strung together
precisely like so many fish upon a trot
line. In this condition they were being
separated forever from the scenes of
their childhood, their friends, their fa-
thers and mothers, and brothers and
sisters, and many of them from their
wives and children, and going into per-
petual slavery, where the lash of the
master is proverbially more ruthless
and unrelenting than any other where,
and yet amid all these distressing cir-
cumstances, as we would think them,
they were the most cheerful and appar-
ently happy creatures on board. One,
whose offense, for which he had been
sold, was an overfondness for his wife,
played the fiddle almost continually,
and the others danced, sang, cracked
jokes and played various games with
cards from day to day. How true it is
that 'God tempers the wind to the shorn
lamb' or, in other words, that he ren-
ders the worst of human conditions toler-
able, while he permits the best to be
nothing better than tolerable!"

The peroration to his agricultural ad-
dress at Milwaukee in September, 1859,
is in these beautiful expressions: "It is
said an eastern monarch once charged
his wise men to invent him a sentence,
to be ever in view, and which should
be true and appropriate in all times and
situations. They presented him the
words, 'And this, too, shall pass away.'
How much it expressed! How chasten-
ing in the hour of pride! How consol-
ing in the depths of affliction! 'And
this, too, shall pass away.' And yet, let
us hope it is not quite true. Let us hope
rather that by the best cultivation of
the physical world beneath and around
us and the intellectual and moral world
within us we shall secure an individual,
social and political prosperity and hap-
piness whose course shall be upward
and onward, and which, while the earth
endures, shall not pass away."

How beautiful and impressive are
these sentiments, thrown off in the
haste and inconsiderateness of epistolary
correspondence: "I am in no boastful
mood. I shall not do more than I can,
but I shall do all I can to save the gov-
ernment, which is my sworn duty as
well as my personal inclination. I shall
do nothing in malice. What I deal with
is too vast for malicious dealing." The
following extract from a letter, evi-
dently written in great haste and amid
the pressure of official cares, has been
often reproduced and as often admired,
but it cannot be repeated too often:

"The Father of Waters again goes un-
vexed to the sea. Thanks to the great
northwest for it. Nor yet wholly to them.
Three hundred miles up they met
New England, Empire, Keystone and
Jersey hewing their ways right and left.
The sunny south, too, in more colors
than one, also lent a helping hand.
On the spot their part of the history
was jotted down in black and white.
* * * Nor must Uncle Sam's web feet
be forgotten. At all the watery margins
they have been present, not only on the
deep sea, the broad bay and the rapid
river, but also up the narrow, muddy
bayou, and wherever the ground was a
little damp they have been and made
their tracks. Thanks to all. For the
great republic, for the principle it lives
by and keeps alive, for man's vast fu-
ture, thanks to all."

Such gems of literature are incident
to any of his lingual or indited produc-
tions, alike to deeply studied state
papers and hasty scribblings. They do
not "smell of the lamp." They are
spontaneous and unheralded and are
both *sui generis* in style and also have
a peculiar brand or bouquet which re-
veals their authorship as unerringly as
if they were authoritatively marked
Lincolnian, and which is the informal
title which critics have bestowed upon
them. His bold sentences have the rug-
gedness and irregularity of a gnarled
oak. They will endure through the
ages, like Shakespeare, both by the force
of thought and expression, while a
thousand *dolce far niente* thoughts clad
in *dolce far niente* expressions will per-
ish in a night. H. C. WHITNEY.

Lincoln's View of the Final Outcome.

I think that superficial and certainly
optimistic historians are prone to in-
dulge in the cheerful opinion that the
great president never doubted or wavered
in his belief that we should conquer
the rebellion at last. I assert, on the
authority of the great president him-
self, that he had very feeble hopes of
conquering the rebellion during the
first few months of the war. Within
ten days after the luckless battle of
Bull Run he spoke with a settled con-
viction as follows: "I intend to make
and keep the blockade as effective as I
can. That is very difficult to do, and it
gives me a great deal of trouble, as the
line of coast is long, but I attach great
importance to that measure, and I mean
to do the best I can about it. Then I
want to move a column of the army
into east Tennessee to liberate the Union
sentiment there. I want to press them
here in Virginia and keep them away
from Washington. I want to hem those
in who are fighting us and make a feint
against Richmond and drive them away
from Manassas. I hope that ultimately
they will get tired of it, and arouse and
say to their leaders and to their politi-
cians, 'This thing has got to stop!'
That is our only chance. It is plain to
me that it's of no use trying to subdue
those people if they remain united and
bound they won't be subdued."

Leonard Swett confirmed this view in
his speech at the unveiling of the monu-
ment at Lincoln park, in Chicago, thus:
"The first two years of the war were
years of doubt with Mr. Lincoln. He
did not see any way in which we could
conquer a people so numerous, so brave,
and who occupied more than half of
the territorial extent of the whole coun-
try. I do not believe that during this
time any man ever heard him say that
he could see we were going to be suc-
cessful in the war."

HENRY C. WHITNEY.

London has a resident population of
nearly 1,000 professional orchestral in-
strumentalists.



By the latter the King is to do just as
he pleases with his white subjects, be-
ing responsible to God alone. By the
former the white man is to do just as
he pleases with his black slaves, being
responsible to God alone. The two
things are precisely alike, and it is but
natural that they should find similar ar-
guments to sustain them."

At another time he said, "Every
man, black, white or yellow, has a
mouth to be fed and two hands with
which to feed it, and bread should be
allowed to go to that mouth without
controversy."

do ye even so unto them," appealed to
the Christian world to aid them in doing
to a whole race of men as they
would have no man do unto themselves,
to my thinking, they contemned and in-
sulted God and his church far more
than did satan when he tempted the
Saviour with the kingdoms of the earth.
The devil's attempt was no more false
and far less hypocritical."

The abject condition of the negro after
the Dred Scott decision could not be
more powerfully and graphically por-
trayed than thus: In order "to aid in
making the bondage of the negro un-

RECORD OF MANY YEARS

Shows the Presence of a Host of Cold Days,

BUT NONE LIKE THIS SNAP

At Times the Mercury Has Fallen Below the Zero Mark, and Once It Continued For a Week, but the Lowest Was Six Degrees—Interesting Reading Just Now.

The bitter cold of the past few days has aroused that interest in weather which is never felt except during times of extremity, and no one will deny that the period in question comes under that head. A number of records have been examined for data relating to years long since measured in eternity, and while many old residents have been glad to recall the coldest days of their lives a carefully kept table of temperature for each day or week is by no means common. J. M. Kelly, who has for a number of years interested himself in the matter possesses one that is without criticism, some of the notes being particularly interesting. Through the courtesy of Mr. Kelly the *News Review* was permitted to examine the book and found in its pages much data that will undoubtedly be eagerly read.

The week that ended March 22, 1885, was particularly trying, the mercury having been during all that time below the zero mark, while on Jan. 28, 1888, it was at zero. Feb. 10, 1889, was evidently a cold day for that winter since the record given is eight degrees above, but it became colder March 7 when one degree above is noted. A cold period was experienced in January of 1892 for the mercury on the 10th fell two degrees below zero. It remained cold for several days, and 10 days later the lowest record Mr. Kelly has, six degrees below zero, was noted.

The next cold weather of any considerable importance did not come until the next year when Jan. 10 again proved to be an almost unbearable day, for the thermometer registered six degrees on the wrong side. From that time this section was not troubled to any considerable extent until the beginning of the winter of 1894-5, which will be readily recalled by many persons in the city but who have doubtless neglected to remember the dates and readings. Dec. 28, of that year, ushered in a cold snap of unusual severity, the mercury retiring to a point below zero, and dropping down another point the next day. Then it changed with rising temperature for some time, in fact until the mark showed 40 degrees at 1 o'clock the afternoon of Jan. 12. Without warning almost the mercury began falling, and a blizzard that will be remembered as among the most fierce this section has ever known, swept through the valley. At 6 o'clock that evening the zero register had been touched and six inches of snow covered the ground. The storm burst with such sudden fury that much suffering was the result.

The next change of importance came January 4, 1896, when the mercury was dangerously near zero, but stopped at one point above. March 18 of the same year it fell to the mark which seems to be its object of attack during the winter season.

A glance through the interesting record brings to light some facts regarding the temperature of this particular section that will astonish any but those who have experienced them and turn green with envy the people who live in the most erratic climate on earth. The fall of 1896 is an excellent example. The morning of September 23 was cold and chilly, and when the average resident investigated he found that an eighth of an inch of ice had fallen. Yet Thanksgiving of that year was a beautiful day, with the average thermometer registering 80 degrees. Another instance is the spring and summer of 1894, when March 25 was warm in a temperature of 85, while July 7 was almost like a fall day, with only 65.

Feb. 19, 1893, saw the most severe snow storm this section had known in 25 years, and during the winter of 1892-3 the river was frozen from shore to shore on two occasions, Dec. 22 and Jan. 11. March 18 will be the anniversary of the great snow storm of 1888, when New York was buried almost from view and trains did not move for three days.

Mr. Kelly has carefully watched the records of the past few days and they are being added to the list, making additional proof that this is indeed a great country, even though nothing but the climate in the immediate vicinity of the fortieth parallel, north, is under consideration.

WITHSTOOD THE SHOCK.

Business Not Shaken by Speculative Reaction—Extraordinary Activity Reported, Said Dun's Review.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, said in part:

The solid basis for good business has not been shaken by speculative reaction. Stocks have been slightly lower and the market is all the safer because much unsoundness and unreason have been shaken out. Speculation in wheat, which for a time depressed prices, has also taken a turn and with heavy exports the market tends upward again.

Meanwhile dispatches from all parts of the country show extraordinary activity in the chief branches of trade, and a business much larger than a year ago in nearly all. The heavy excess of exports over imports continues. New York exports having been in five weeks 16 per cent larger than last year, while imports were 9 per cent larger.

In wheat Americans are getting profits, even though prices are lower than they were some months ago. After some yielding the price rose to 79.85 cents and the May option rose 1/2 cent during the week, with Atlantic exports of 3,96,692 bushels, flour included, against 2,74,921 last year, and total exports, including the Pacific, 4,647,405 bushels against 2,900,15 last. Western receipts have been 3,066,406 bushels against 2,957,770 for the week last year, while corn exports for the week were also 3,102,009 bushels against 3,365,976 last year. At higher or lower prices foreigners are constantly taking more wheat and corn from us than in any previous year.

What wool is worth in view of the great stocks yet unconsumed few are able to judge, and that fact hinders adjustment of prices for goods. Sales have been small, only 6,475,400 pounds at the three chief markets for the week, against 5,303,200 last year and 9,175,900 in the same week of 1897, but this year and in 1897 the buying has by no means represented consumption only. While quarter and half blood wool and delaine have been in demand and firm, the quotations indicate weakness in Ohio and other fleece.

The iron industry is so exploited by consolidations and attempts of that nature that it is wonderful prices have not reflected distrust. Instead there have been general advances, in pig because the demand has been large, for Bessemer at Pittsburgh at \$1.40 and Grey forge to \$10.75 and in finished products because nearly all are in demand beyond the capacity of works for some time to come. The advance of 10 cents per keg in wire nails by the association was not caused by any especial pressure for supplies, but rails have advanced \$2 per ton and bars \$1 because of urgent demand, especially at Philadelphia and Chicago, for several thousand cars, and plate mills are everywhere overcrowded.

At the same time the many negotiations for consolidation of interests arrest trade in some quarters and disturb it in others, causing unusual irregularity in prices. The pipe consolidation appears to be stopped for the moment by opposition of one company, but the activity is greater than ever before. The demand for black sheets is beyond the capacity of the mills.

Failures for the week have been 217 in the United States against 293 last year and 35 in Canada against 43 last year.

BERESFORD IN AMERICA.

Advocating "Open Door" in China—
"Spheres of Influence" Would Injure America.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The new Japanese liner America Maru arrived here from China and Japan, via Honolulu. On board the vessel was Lord Charles Beresford, admiral of the British navy. The America Maru was met at the Heads by a government tugboat bearing a party of distinguished citizens, who went to welcome the visiting admiral, who comes to this country on a three-fold capacity, vis: As a British statesman, an officer of the royal navy and a commissioner from the associated chambers of commerce of England.

Lord Beresford's proposal of an "open door" policy in the Orient has been received with great attention throughout the world. In an interview Lord Beresford said in part:

"It means simply that instead of 'spheres of influence,' which means the breaking up of the Chinese empire, that England, America, Germany and Japan shall, by agreement, maintain free and equal commercial relations for all in the Orient. It includes the reorganization of the Chinese army, officiated both as to commissioned and non commissioned officers by Europeans, that the Chinese empire may be properly policed and life and property made safe."

"If the spheres of influence policy is allowed to be adopted Russia will, of course, become all powerful in the north, France in the south, England, of course, cannot get everything. Germany will get what she can, while America will probably get nothing."

Dr. Robert Stewart Asphyxiated.

SHIPPENSBURG, Pa., Feb. 11.—Dr. Robert C. Stewart was found dead in his room, having been asphyxiated during the night by illuminating gas. Two dogs in the room were also asphyxiated. There are two stop cocks on the gas feed pipe, and it is supposed that in turning off one the doctor accidentally turned on the other. Dr. Stewart was a brother of Judge John Stewart of Chambersburg, a Republican candidate for United States senator.

Work of L. A. W. Meeting.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 11.—To continue the control of bicycle racing, both professional and amateur, to exclude the former from membership, but to allow them a representative at the national assembly, and, according to President Keenan, a representative on the racing board, were the main results of the 1899 national assembly of the League of American Wheelmen, which finished its work in this city.

President Recommended a Cable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The president sent a message to congress calling attention to the urgent necessity for the construction of a cable across the Pacific ocean. It did not make any specific recommendation as to the mode by which the cable shall be secured, the main point being that it was imperatively necessary a cable should be laid.

TAKING OF CALOOCAN.

Otis Reported Enemy Driven Out Easily.

SHOTS AT THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

Rebel Sharpshooters Fired at Some of the Tenth Boys, but They Remained in the Trenches—Filipinos Had Heavy Loss—American Loss Slight.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The following dispatch from General Otis was received:

"MANILA, Feb. 10.

Adjutant General:

"Insurgents collected considerable force between Manila and Caloocan, where Aguinaldo reported to be and threatened attack and uprising in city. This afternoon swung left of McArthur's division, which is north of Pasig river, into Caloocan, driving enemy easy. Our left now at Caloocan. Our loss slight, that of insurgents considerable. Particulars in morning. Attack preceded by one-half hour's firing from two of Admiral Dewey's vessels. (Signed) OTIS."

MANILA, Feb. 11.—The American forces made a combined attack upon Caloocan and reduced it in short order.

At a signal from the tower of the De La Lome church the United States double-turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire from the bay with the big guns of her fore turret on the earthworks with great effect.

Soon afterward the Utah battery bombarded the place from the land side.

The rebels reserved their fire until the bombardment ceased, when they fired volleys of musketry as the Montana regiment advanced on the jungle.

The Kansas regiment, on the extreme left, with the Third artillery deploying to the right, charged across the open and carried the earthworks, cheering under a heavy fire. Supported by the artillery at the church, the troops further advanced, driving the enemy, fighting every foot, right into the town line, and penetrated to the presidencia and lowered the Filipino flag.

The enemy's sharpshooters in the jungle on the right, fired at long range on the Pennsylvania regiment, but the rebels were soon silenced by shrapnel shells and the Pennsylvanians remained in the trenches.

As the Americans advanced they burned the native huts.

The rebels were mowed down like grass, but the American loss was slight.

In anticipation of a native uprising in this city, unusual precautions were taken here Thursday night by the American military authorities. Fortunately the steps taken proved unnecessary. The Filipinos are evidently convinced that an uprising would prove suicidal to them.

The Visayan commissioners arrested on board the Uranus sailed for Iloilo yesterday, with the Tennessee regiment, on board the United States transport St. Paul.

The Uranus cleared for Iloilo on Saturday, but instead of sailing on Sunday she was detained by the American authorities.

The taking of the Chinese cemetery on the 5th by the Montana and Pennsylvania regiments was a superb piece of work. A brilliantly executed advance up the slope in the open made a battle picture that would delight any veteran.

A SOLDIER'S BODY FOUND.

Reported by General Otis—Mentioned Buying Horses and Other Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Three telegrams were received by the war department from General Otis at Manila. In the first he said, in answer to inquiries of the war department, that the body of Cass White, Company B, First Colorado, had been recovered from the river. White had been shot in the head. The second dispatch said Corporal George B. Wardsaw, Utah artillery, had been slightly wounded in the left ankle; condition good.

The third dispatch, timed Manila, 11 a.m., Feb. 10, referred entirely to the purchase of some horses and other supplies and made no reference to any further engagement with the insurgents.

PRIEST DIED IN KLONDIKE.

Old Man Frozen to Death—Shooting and Robbery.

DAWSON CITY, Jan. 18, via Seattle, Wash., Feb. 11.—There is little news from the Klondike claims as yet this year. The stampedes to new districts are of frequent occurrence, but no important discoveries are reported.

Father Judge, who founded St. Mary's hospital here, is dead of pneumonia.

Tom McFathrick, an old man, was found frozen in his cabin Dec. 22.

Word comes from Circle City of the shooting of Joe Moranzie and the robbery of a saloon by two masked men. Moranzie may die. Many river boats now fast in the ice will probably be crushed when the thaw comes.

Disinfectants For Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—General Lindlow awarded a contract to A. E. Woolf to manufacture and supply patent disinfectants for Havana. A plant is to be established immediately to supply 50,000 gallons of the disinfectant every 12 hours, the work to be completed early in March. The disinfectant will be used to sprinkle the streets, flush the cesspools, scrub the houses and keep up a continual flow in the sewers.

DENIED HIS GUILT.

Molineaux Declared His Innocence of the Adams Poisoning—Cornish Gave Further Testimony.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Harry S. Cornish, who gave the poison to Mrs. Kate Adams, was again a witness at the coroner's inquest.

Cornish was again somewhat reticent and equivocal in some of his answers to questions put to him by the assistant district attorney. In an interview with a number of newspaper representatives previous to the commencement of the examination Cornish, when asked if he knew Mrs. Molineaux and if she could have any connection with the case, said that he wished the assistant district attorney would ask him that question on the stand.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, put the very question to him, to which Cornish made the following answer:

"I never saw Mrs. Molineaux to know her and never saw her when she was Blanche Cheseborough."

He made the statement that he had suspected Molineaux of having prepared the poison, because a chemist, a friend of his, had suggested on account of a sediment having been left in the glass from which Mrs. Adams drank that the bromo seltzer preparation had been put up by a half chemist, a man who had some knowledge of chemistry, but not a complete knowledge, and that as Molineaux knew something of chemistry, his name naturally suggested itself. This was the reason, Cornish said, and the fact that he had had a quarrel with Molineaux was another reason.

Cornish gave way on the stand temporarily to Molineaux. Mr. Osborne asked the witness abruptly if he was innocent of the poisoning of Mrs. Adams.

Molineaux replied: "I am absolutely innocent."

Molineaux told of his connection with the Knickerbocker and New York Athletic clubs and said that he had left the former club largely because of his quarrel with Cornish. He was asked if he had known Henry C. Barnet and replied that he was a warm personal friend of that man, a friendship that lasted several years. He could suggest no motive why any one should send poison to Barnet.

Molineaux then described the rooms at the Knickerbocker Athletic club on the second floor occupied by himself, Barnet, Cornish and Adams, after which the yachting trip on A. J. Morgan's yacht Victor, which has recently been introduced into the case, came up for consideration. Molineaux said that he had been on several cruises on this yacht, but that Barnet had never been with him. He met Miss Cheseborough on one of these trips, being introduced to her by her married sister.

The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday morning next.

EXTRA SESSION TALK.

Cabinet Members Believe One Will Be Necessary—Beef Tasted at Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—At the cabinet meeting the president read brief extracts from the report of the war investigating commission and the matter was discussed informally. During the conversation a can of roast beef, which had been taken from the commissary army stores, was brought in and opened. The members present examined it as well as could be done with the means at hand and all declared that so far as they could determine it was in perfect condition, wholesome and sweet.

The question of the transportation to Cuba of the \$3,000,000 with which the insurgent army is to be paid off, and the kinds of money to be sent, was briefly considered. It was agreed that the Cubans could have any kind of money they wished, whether gold, silver or silver certificates, or a part in each. Shipments of \$500,000 each probably will be made at intervals of a few days or as rapidly as needed.

The question of an extra session of congress was also discussed, and it is the opinion of members of the cabinet that in case of the failure of the army reorganization bill an extra session will be necessary.

CRITICIZED BY LENTZ.

Condemned the Action of the President In the Egan Case—Brosius Made a Speech.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—General debate on the sundry civil appropriation bill was concluded in the house. The speaker during the day touched a variety of topics, but as a rule the debate lacked spirit and interest. Mr. Dockery (Mo.), Mr. Gillett (Mass.) and others discussed the policy of expansion and Mr. Lentz (O.) severely criticised the administration for exercising clemency in the case of General Egan. The latter charged that there was an evident disposition to reward those who attacked General Miles because the latter had had the manhood to tell the truth about the alleged rotten food fed to our troops in Cuba and Porto Rico. During the course of the debate Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee, gave notice that he would offer the Nicaragua canal bill as an amendment to the sundry civil bill.

Mr. Brosius (Rep., Pa.) characterized the \$20,000,000 to be paid to Spain under the terms of the treaty a mere bagatelle. The American people, he said, would not tolerate the idea of looking backward in government development.

POSTMASTERS NOMINATED.

New Ones Named For Pennsylvania and Ohio—One For West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The president, among others, sent these nominations

Strike Quickly.

"On the instant when a lion shows his temper" said a famous lion tamer "cut him quickly over the face. Don't wait until he springs at you." This is equally good advice for treat-

ing the lion of disease. Many an attack of dangerous illness would be headed off if at the first premonitory symptoms the victim would strike quickly.

Those severe coughs, bronchial affections and wasting diseases which merge into consumption would never get their savage teeth into the constitution if their early signs were headed off by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It provides such an abundance of rich nourishing blood that tuberculous germs have no chance to get any lodgment in the lungs. It clears the skin and purges all the impurities from every organ. It invigorates the liver to expel all bilious poisons from the circulation. It creates healthy tissue, vitalized nerve fiber and gives solid strength.

"I have thought for a long time," writes Mrs. Rose Petty, of Lockville, Chatham Co., N. C., "that I would not do you justice if I did not write and tell you how I was

RECORD OF MANY YEARS

Shows the Presence of a Host of Cold Days,

BUT NONE LIKE THIS SNAP

At Times the Mercury Has Fallen Below the Zero Mark, and Once It Continued For a Week, but the Lowest Was Six Degrees—Interesting Reading Just Now.

The bitter cold of the past few days has aroused that interest in weather which is never felt except during times of extremity, and no one will deny that the period in question comes under that head. A number of records have been examined for data relating to years long since measured in eternity, and while many old residents have been glad to recall the coldest days of their lives a carefully kept table of temperature for each day or week is by no means common. J. M. Kelly, who has for a number of years interested himself in the matter possesses one that is without criticism, some of the notes being particularly interesting. Through the courtesy of Mr. Kelly the *News Review* was permitted to examine the book and found in its pages much data that will undoubtedly be eagerly read.

The week that ended March 22, 1885, was particularly trying, the mercury having been during all that time below the zero mark, while on Jan. 28, 1888, it was at zero. Feb. 10, 1889, was evidently a cold day for that winter since the record given is eight degrees above, but it became colder March 7 when one degree above is noted. A cold period was experienced in January of 1892 for the mercury on the 10th fell two degrees below zero. It remained cold for several days, and 10 days later the lowest record Mr. Kelly has, six degrees below zero, was noted.

The next cold weather of any considerable importance did not come until the next year when Jan. 10 again proved to be an almost unbearable day, for the thermometer registered six degrees on the wrong side. From that time this section was not troubled to any considerable extent until the beginning of the winter of 1894-5, which will be readily recalled by many persons in the city but who have doubtless neglected to remember the dates and readings. Dec. 28, of that year, ushered in a cold snap of unusual severity, the mercury retiring to a point below zero, and dropping down another point the next day. Then it changed with rising temperature for some time, in fact until the mark showed 40 degrees at 1 o'clock the afternoon of Jan. 12. Without warning almost the mercury began falling, and a blizzard that will be remembered as among the most fierce this section has ever known, swept through the valley. At 6 o'clock that evening the zero register had been touched and six inches of snow covered the ground. The storm burst with such sudden fury that much suffering was the result.

The next change of importance came January 4, 1896, when the mercury was dangerously near zero, but stopped at one point above. March 18 of the same year it fell to the mark which seems to be its object of attack during the winter season.

A glance through the interesting record brings to light some facts regarding the temperature of this particular section that will astonish any but those who have experienced them and turn green with envy the people who live in the most erratic climate on earth. The fall of 1896 is an excellent example. The morning of September 23 was cold and chilly, and when the average resident investigated he found that an eighth of an inch of ice had fallen. Yet Thanksgiving of that year was a beautiful day, with the average thermometer registering 80 degrees. Another instance is the spring and summer of 1894, when March 25 was warm in a temperature of 85, while July 7 was almost like a fall day, with only 65.

Feb. 19, 1893, saw the most severe snow storm this section had known in 25 years, and during the winter of 1892-3 the river was frozen from shore to shore on two occasions, Dec. 22 and Jan. 11. March 18 will be the anniversary of the great snow storm of 1888, when New York was buried almost from view and trains did not move for three days.

Mr. Kelly has carefully watched the records of the past few days and they are being added to the list, making additional proof that this is indeed a great country, even though nothing but the climate in the immediate vicinity of the fortieth parallel, north, is under consideration.

WITHSTOOD THE SHOCK.

Business Not Shaken by Speculative Reaction—Extraordinary Activity Reported, Said Dun's Review.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, said in part:

The solid basis for good business has not been shaken by speculative reaction. Stocks have been slightly lower and the market is all the safer because much unsoundness and unreason have been shaken out. Speculation in wheat, which for a time depressed prices, has also taken a turn and with heavy exports the market tends upward again.

Meanwhile dispatches from all parts of the country show extraordinary activity in the chief branches of trade, and a business much larger than a year ago in nearly all. The heavy excess of exports over imports continues. New York exports having been in five weeks 16 per cent larger than last year, while imports were 9 per cent larger.

In wheat Americans are getting profits, even though prices are lower than they were some months ago. After some yielding the price rose to 79.85 cents and the May option rose 14 cents during the week, with Atlantic exports of 3,946,692 bushels, flour included, against 2,174,921 last year, and total exports, including the Pacific, 4,644,485 bushels against 2,980,15 last.

Western receipts have been 3,066,436 bushels against 2,957,770 for the week last year, while corn exports for the week were also 3,162,009 bushels against 3,355,976 last year. At higher or lower prices foreigners are constantly taking more wheat and corn from us than in any previous year.

What wool is worth in view of the great stocks yet unconsumed few are able to judge, and that fact hinders adjustment of prices for goods. Sales have been small, only 6,475,400 pounds at the three chief markets for the week, against 5,303,200 last year and 9,175,900 in the same week of 1897, but this year and in 1897 the buying has by no means represented consumption only. While quarter and half blood wool and delaine have been in demand and firm, the quotations indicate weakness in Ohio and other fleece.

The iron industry is so exploited by consolidations and attempts of that nature that it is wonderful prices have not reflected distrust. Instead there have been general advances, in part because the demand has been large, for Bessemer at Pittsburgh at \$1.40 and Grey forge to \$1.75 and in finished products because nearly all are in demand beyond the capacity of works for some time to come. The advance of 10 cents per kg in wire nails by the association was not caused by any especial pressure for supplies, but rails have advanced \$2 per ton and bars \$1 because of urgent demand, especially at Philadelphia and Chicago, for several thousand cars, and plate mills are everywhere overcrowded.

At the same time the many negotiations for consolidation of interests arrest trade in some quarters and distract it in others, causing unusual irregularity in prices. The pipe consolidation appears to be stopped for the moment by opposition of one company, but the activity is greater than ever before. The demand for black sheets is beyond the capacity of the mills.

Failures for the week have been 217 in the United States against 295 last year and 35 in Canada against 43 last year.

BERESFORD IN AMERICA.

Advocating "Open Door" in China, "Spheres of Influence" Would Injure America.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The new Japanese liner America Maru arrived here from China and Japan, via Honolulu. On board the vessel was Lord Charles Beresford, admiral of the British navy. The America Maru was met at the Heads by a government tugboat bearing a party of distinguished citizens, who went to welcome the visiting admiral, who comes to this country on a three-fold capacity, vis: As a British statesman, an officer of the royal navy and a commissioner from the associated chambers of commerce of England.

Lord Beresford's proposal of an "open door" policy in the Orient has been received with great attention throughout the world. In an interview Lord Beresford said in part:

"It means simply that instead of 'spheres of influence,' which means the breaking up of the Chinese empire, that England, America, Germany and Japan shall, by agreement, maintain free and equal commercial relations for all in the Orient. It includes the reorganization of the Chinese army, officered both to commissioned and non-commissioned officers by Europeans, that the Chinese empire may be properly policed and life and property made safe.

"If the spheres of influence policy is allowed to be adopted Russia will, of course, become all powerful in the north, France in the south, England, of course, cannot get everything. Germany will get what she can, while America will probably get nothing."

Dr. Robert Stewart Asphyxiated.

SHIPPENSBURG, Pa., Feb. 11.—Dr. Robert C. Stewart was found dead in his room, having been asphyxiated during the night by illuminating gas. Two dogs in the room were also asphyxiated. There are two stop cocks on the gas feed pipe, and it is supposed that in turning off one the doctor accidentally turned on the other. Dr. Stewart was a brother of Judge John Stewart of Chambersburg, a Republican candidate for United States senator.

Work of L. A. W. Meeting.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 11.—To continue the control of bicycle racing, both professional and amateur, to exclude the former from membership, but to allow them a representative at the national assembly, and, according to President Keenan, a representative on the racing board, were the main results of the 1899 national assembly of the League of American Wheelmen, which finished its work in this city.

President Recommended a Cable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The president sent a message to congress calling attention to the urgent necessity for the construction of a cable across the Pacific ocean. It did not make any specific recommendation as to the mode by which the cable shall be secured, the main point being that it was imperatively necessary a cable should be laid.

TAKING OF CALOOCAN.

Otis Reported Enemy Driven Out Easily.

SHOTS AT THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

Rebel Sharpshooters Fired at Some of the Tenth Boys, but They Remained in the Trenches—Filipinos Had Heavy Loss—American Loss Slight.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The following dispatch from General Otis was received:

"MANILA, Feb. 10.

Adjutant General: "Insurgents collected considerable force between Manila and Caloocan, where Aguinaldo reported to be and threatened attack and uprising in city. This afternoon swung left of McArthur's division, which is north of Pasig river, into Caloocan, driving enemy easy. Our left now at Caloocan. Our loss slight, that of insurgents considerable. Particulars in morning. Attack preceded by one-half hour's firing from two of Admiral Dewey's vessels. (Signed) 'Otis.'

MANILA, Feb. 11.—The American forces made a combined attack upon Caloocan and reduced it in short order.

At a signal from the tower of the De La Lome church the United States double-turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire from the bay with the big guns of her fore turret on the earthworks with great effect.

Soon afterward the Utah battery bombarded the place from the land side.

The rebels reserved their fire until the bombardment ceased, when they fired volleys of musketry as the Mon-tana regiment advanced on the jungle.

The Kansas regiment, on the extreme left, with the Third artillery deploying to the right, charged across the open and carried the earthworks, cheering under a heavy fire. Supported by the artillery at the church, the troops further advanced, driving the enemy, fighting every foot, right into the town line, and penetrated to the presidencia and lowered the Filipino flag.

The enemy's sharpshooters in the jungle on the right, fired at long range on the Pennsylvania regiment, but the rebels were soon silenced by shrapnel shells and the Pennsylvanians remained in the trenches.

As the Americans advanced they burned the native huts.

The rebels were mowed down like grass, but the American loss was slight.

In anticipation of a native uprising in this city, unusual precautions were taken here Thursday night by the American military authorities. Fortunately the steps taken proved unnecessary. The Filipinos are evidently convinced that an uprising would prove suicidal to them.

The Visayan commissioners arrested on board the Uranus sailed for Iloilo yesterday, with the Tennessee regiment, on board the United States transport St. Paul.

The Uranus cleared for Iloilo on Saturday, but instead of sailing on Sunday she was detained by the American authorities.

The taking of the Chinese cemetery on the 5th by the Montana and Pennsylvania regiments was a superb piece of work. A brilliantly executed advance up the slope in the open made a battle picture that would delight any veteran.

A SOLDIER'S BODY FOUND.

Reported by General Otis—Mentioned Buying Horses and Other Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Three telegrams were received by the war department from General Otis at Manila. In the first he said, in answer to inquiries of the war department, that the body of Cass White, Company B, First Colorado, had been recovered from the river. White had been shot in the head. The second dispatch said Corporal George B. Wardlaw, Utah artillery, had been slightly wounded in the left ankle; condition good.

The third dispatch, timed Manila, 11 a. m., Feb. 10, referred entirely to the purchase of some horses and other supplies and made no reference to any further engagement with the insurgents.

PRIEST DIED IN KLONDIKE.

Old Man Frozen to Death—Shooting and Robbery.

DAWSON CITY, Jan. 18, via Seattle, Wash., Feb. 11.—There is little news from the Klondike claims as yet this year. The stampedes to new districts are of frequent occurrence, but no important discoveries are reported.

Father Judge, who founded St. Mary's hospital here, is dead of pneumonia.

Tom McFadrick, an old man, was found frozen in his cabin Dec. 22.

Word comes from Circle City of the shooting of Joe Moranzie and the robbery of a saloon by two masked men. Moranzie may die. Many river boats now fast in the ice will probably be crushed when the thaw comes.

Disinfectants For Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—General Ludlow awarded a contract to A. E. Woolf to manufacture and supply patent disinfectants for Havana. A plant is to be established immediately to supply 60,000 gallons of the disinfectant every 12 hours, the work to be completed early in March. The disinfectant will be used to sprinkle the streets, flush the cesspools, scrub the houses and keep up a continual flow in the sewers.

DENIED HIS GUILT.

Molineaux Declared His Innocence of the Adams Poisoning—Cornish Gave Further Testimony.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Harry S. Cornish, who gave the poison to Mrs. Kate Adams, was again a witness at the coroner's inquest.

Cornish was again somewhat reticent and equivocal in some of his answers to questions put to him by the assistant district attorney. In an interview with a number of newspaper representatives previous to the commencement of the examination Cornish, when asked if he knew Mrs. Molineaux and if she could have any connection with the case, said that he wished the assistant district attorney would ask him that question on the stand.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, put the very question to him, to which Cornish made the following answer:

"I never saw Mrs. Molineaux to know her and never saw her when she was Blanche Cheseborough."

He made the statement that he had suspected Molineaux of having prepared the poison, because a chemist, a friend of his, had suggested on account of a sediment having been left in the glass from which Mrs. Adams drank that the bromo seltzer preparation had been put up by a half chemist, a man who had some knowledge of chemistry, but not a complete knowledge, and that as Molineaux knew something of chemistry, his name naturally suggested itself. This was the reason, Cornish said, and the fact that he had had a quarrel with Molineaux was another reason.

Cornish gave way on the stand temporarily to Molineaux. Mr. Osborne asked the witness abruptly if he was innocent of the poisoning of Mrs. Adams.

Molineaux replied: "I am absolutely innocent."

Molineaux told of his connection with the Knickerbocker and New York Athletic clubs and said that he had left the former club largely because of his quarrel with Cornish. He was asked if he had known Henry C. Barnet and replied that he was a warm personal friend of that man, a friendship that lasted several years. He could suggest no motive why any one should send poison to Barnet.

Molineaux then described the rooms at the Knickerbocker Athletic club on the second floor occupied by himself, Barnet, Cornish and Adams, after which the yachting trip on A. J. Morgan's yacht Victor, which has recently been introduced into the case, came up for consideration. Molineaux said that he had been on several cruises on this yacht, but that Barnet had never been with him. He met Miss Cheseborough on one of these trips, being introduced to her by her married sister.

The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday morning next.

EXTRA SESSION TALK.

Cabinet Members Believe One Will Be Necessary—Beef Tasted at Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—At the cabinet meeting the president read brief extracts from the report of the war investigating commission and the matter was discussed informally. During the conversation a can of roast beef, which had been taken from the commissary army stores, was brought in and opened. The members present examined it as well as could be done with the means at hand and all declared that so far as they could determine it was in perfect condition, wholesome and sweet.

The question of the transportation to Cuba of the \$3,000,000 with which the insurgent army is to be paid off, was briefly considered. It was agreed that the Cubans could have any kind of money they wished, whether gold, silver or silver certificates, or a part in each. Shipments of \$500,000 each probably will be made at intervals of a few days or as rapidly as needed.

The question of an extra session of congress was also discussed, and it is the opinion of members of the cabinet that in case of the failure of the army reorganization bill an extra session will be necessary.

CRITICIZED BY LENTZ.

Condemned the Action of the President In the Egan Case—Brosius Made a Speech.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—General debate on the sundry civil appropriation bill was concluded in the house. The speaker during the day touched a variety of topics, but as a rule the debate lacked spirit and interest. Mr. Dockery (Mo.), Mr. Gillett (Mass.) and others discussed the policy of expansion and Mr. Lentz (O.) severely criticised the administration for exercising clemency in the case of General Egan. The latter charged that there was an evident disposition to reward those who attacked General Miles because the latter had had the manhood to tell the truth about the alleged rotten food fed to our troops in Cuba and Porto Rico. During the course of the debate Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee, gave notice that he would offer the Nicaragua canal bill as an amendment to the sundry civil bill.

Mr. Brosius (Rep., Pa.) characterized the \$20,000,000 to be paid to Spain under the terms of the treaty a mere bagatelle. The American people, he said, would not tolerate the idea of looking backward in government development.

POSTMASTERS NOMINATED.

New Ones Named For Pennsylvania and Ohio—One For West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The president, among others, sent these nominations.

Strike Quickly.

"On the instant when a lion shows his temper" said a famous lion tamer "cut him quickly over the face. Don't wait until he springs at you." This is equally good advice for treat-



ing the lion of disease. Many an attack of dangerous illness would be headed off if at the first premonitory symptoms the victim would strike quickly.

Those severe coughs, bronchial affections and wasting diseases which merge into consumption would never get their savage teeth into the constitution if their early signs were headed off by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It provides such an abundance of rich nourishing blood that tuberculosis germs have no chance to get any lodgment in the lungs. It clears the skin and purges all the impurities from every organ. It invigorates the liver to expel all bilious poisons from the circulation. It creates healthy tissue, vitalized nerve fiber and gives solid strength.

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RECORD OF MANY YEARS

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At Times the Mercury Has Fallen Below the Zero Mark, and Once It Continued For a Week, but the Lowest Was Six Degrees—Interesting Reading Just Now.

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The week that ended March 22, 1885, was particularly trying, the mercury having been during all that time below the zero mark, while on Jan. 28, 1888, it was at zero. Feb. 10, 1889, was evidently a cold day for that winter since the record given is eight degrees above, but it became colder March 7 when one degree above is noted. A cold period was experienced in January of 1892 for the mercury on the 10th fell two degrees below zero. It remained cold for several days, and 10 days later the lowest record Mr. Kelly has, six degrees below zero, was noted.

The next cold weather of any considerable importance did not come until the next year when Jan. 10 again proved to be an almost unbearable day, for the thermometer registered six degrees on the wrong side. From that time this section was not troubled to any considerable extent until the beginning of the winter of 1894-5, which will be readily recalled by many persons in the city but who have doubtless neglected to remember the dates and readings. Dec. 28, of that year, ushered in a cold snap of unusual severity, the mercury retiring to a point below zero, and dropping down another point the next day. Then it changed with rising temperature for some time, in fact until the mark showed 40 degrees at 1 o'clock the afternoon of Jan. 12. Without warning almost the mercury began falling, and a blizzard that will be remembered as among the most fierce this section has ever known, swept through the valley. At 6 o'clock that evening the zero register had been touched and six inches of snow covered the ground. The storm burst with such sudden fury that much suffering was the result.

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BERESFORD IN AMERICA.

Advocating "Open Door" In China—Spheres of Influence" Would Injure America.

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"OTIS."

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Old Man Frozen to Death—Shooting and Robbery.

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Tom McFathrick, an old man, was found frozen in his cabin Dec. 22.

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Molineaux Declared His Innocence of the Adams Poisoning—Cornish Gave Further Testimony.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Harry S. Cornish, who gave the poison to Mrs. Kate Adams, was again a witness at the coroner's inquest.

Cornish was again somewhat reticent and equivocal in some of his answers to questions put to him by the assistant district attorney. In an interview with a number of newspaper representatives previous to the commencement of the examination Cornish, when asked if he knew Mrs. Molineaux and if she could have any connection with the case, said that he wished the assistant district attorney would ask him that question on the stand.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, put the very question to him, to which Cornish made the following answer:

"I never saw Mrs. Molineaux to know her and never saw her when she was Blanche Cheseborough."

He made the statement that he had suspected Molineaux of having prepared the poison, because a chemist, a friend of his, had suggested on account of a sediment having been left in the glass from which Mrs. Adams drank that the bromo seltzer preparation had been put up by a half chemist, a man who had some knowledge of chemistry, but not a complete knowledge, and that as Molineaux knew something of chemistry, his name naturally suggested itself. This was the reason, Cornish said, and the fact that he had had a quarrel with Molineaux was another reason.

Cornish gave way on the stand temporarily to Molineaux. Mr. Osborne asked the witness abruptly if he was innocent of the poisoning of Mrs. Adams.

Molineaux replied: "I am absolutely innocent."

Molineaux told of his connection with the Knickerbocker and New York Athletic clubs and said that he had left the former club largely because of his quarrel with Cornish. He was asked if he had known Henry C. Barnet and replied that he was a warm personal friend of that man, a friendship that lasted several years. He could suggest no motive why any one should send poison to Barnet.

Molineaux then described the rooms at the Knickerbocker Athletic club on the second floor occupied by himself, Barnet, Cornish and Adams, after which the yachting trip on A. J. Morgan's yacht Victor, which has recently been introduced into the case, came up for consideration. Molineaux said that he had been on several cruises on this yacht, but that Barnet had never been with him. He met Miss Cheseborough on one of these trips, being introduced to her by her married sister.

The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday morning next.

EXTRA SESSION TALK.

Cabinet Members Believe One Will Be Necessary—Beef Tasted at Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—At the cabinet meeting the president read brief extracts from the report of the war investigating commission and the matter was discussed informally. During the conversation a can of roast beef, which had been taken from the commissary army stores, was brought in and opened.

The members present examined it as well as could be done with the means at hand and all declared that so far as they could determine it was in perfect condition, wholesome and sweet.

The question of the transportation to Cuba of the \$3,000,000 with which the insurgent army is to be paid off, and the kinds of money to be sent, was briefly considered. It was agreed that the Cubans could have any kind of money they wished, whether gold, silver or silver certificates, or a part in each. Shipments of \$50,000 each probably will be made at intervals of a few days or as rapidly as needed.

The question of an extra session of congress was also discussed, and it is the opinion of members of the cabinet that in case of the failure of the army reorganization bill an extra session will be necessary.

CRITICIZED BY LENTZ.

Condemned the Action of the President In the Egan Case—Brosius Made a Speech.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—General debate on the sundry civil appropriation bill was concluded in the house. The speaker during the day touched a variety of topics, but as a rule the debate lacked spirit and interest. Mr. Dockery (Mo.), Mr. Gillette (Mass.) and others discussed the policy of expansion and Mr. Lentz (O.) severely criticised the administration for exercising clemency in the case of General Egan. The latter charged that there was an evident disposition to reward those who attacked General Miles because the latter had had the manhood to tell the truth about the alleged rotten food fed to our troops in Cuba and Porto Rico. During the course of the debate Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee, gave notice that he would offer the Nicaragua canal bill as an amendment to the sundry civil bill.

Mr. Brosius (Rep., Pa.) characterized the \$20,000,000 to be paid to Spain under the terms of the treaty a mere bagatelle. The American people, he said, would not tolerate the idea of looking backward in government development.

POSTMASTERS NOMINATED.

New Ones Named For Pennsylvania and Ohio—One For West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The president, among others, sent these nominations.

Strike Quickly.

"On the instant when a lion shows his temper" said a famous lion tamer "cut him quickly over the face. Don't wait until he springs at you." This is equally good advice for treating the lion of disease. Many an attack of dangerous illness would be headed off if at the first premonitory symptoms the victim would strike quickly.

Those severe coughs, bronchial affections and wasting diseases which merge into consumption would never get their savage teeth into the constitution if their early signs were headed off by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It provides such an abundance of rich nourishing blood that tuberculosis germs have no chance to get any lodgment in the lungs. It clears the skin and purges all the impurities from every organ. It invigorates the liver to expel all bilious poisons from the circulation. It creates healthy tissue, vitalized nerve fiber and gives solid strength.

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The best procurable, and a large and complete line of everything.

TYPE.

No antiquated faces. All up-to-date productions.

INK.

Best manufactured. All colors and tints.

MACHINERY.

Nothing second-hand. Finest in Eastern Ohio.

WORKMEN.

All artists in their respective departments.

PROMPTNESS.

Never too busy to give your work attention. Prompt delivery.

PRICES.

Low as the lowest, and product FIRST CLASS.

ANYTHING ELSE ESSENTIAL?

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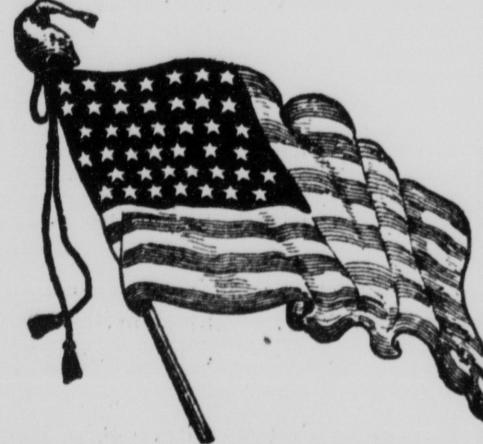
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25 and 50 cents. All druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

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Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book.

Address, For Sale by Charles G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

When in Doubt, TRY

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in children's suits—one-fourth off. *

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF,

WALTER C. SUPPLEE,

Center Township.

Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,

E. A. ALBRIGHT,

Unity Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,

J. E. M'DONALD,

Liverpool Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE,

WILLIAM B. M'CORD,

Liverpool Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

For the Whitest, Lightest, Best Bread, use

Favorite Patent

Flour. It is a special, fancy brand and sure to please.

Orange Blossom

Is an excellent Pastry Flour. Ask for prices at Croft's, Fouts', McCoy's, Mackintosh's, Dawson's, Bennett's, Allison's, Geon's and Murphy's.

M. A. ADAMS,
AUCTIONEER

--AND--

SALE CRIER,

237 Seventh St., E. Liverpool, O.

Any person needing such service please give notice few days before.


Great Care is Necessary

in the compounding of prescriptions. Intelligent people have long since learned that safety in drugs and medicines is to be found only in an established, reputable drug store—and the more reputable the better. We give our personal attention to the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and good, fresh drugs only are used.

MORAL—Bring your prescriptions here to be filled.

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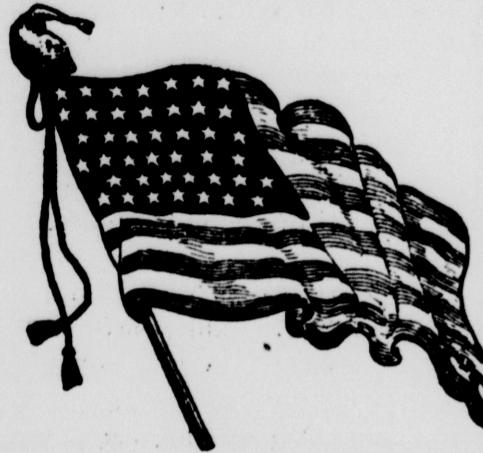
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Our Fire Department

Received 17 calls during the month of December. The next call may be to some of your property. If not insured you should apply for rates at once. Apply for rates to

GEO. H. OWEN & CO.,

General Insurance and Real Estate Agts.,

First National Bank Building.

Phone 49.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE POTTERS' NATIONAL BANK

At East Liverpool, in the State of Ohio, at close of business, Feb. 4, 1899.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts.....	\$184,889 23
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	25,000 00
Premium on U. S. bonds.....	800 00
Stocks, securities &c.....	22,500 00
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures.....	15,500 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	3,942 19
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents).....	172 53
Checks and other cash items.....	93,552 13
Notes of other National Banks.....	1,357 10
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	3,280 00
	293 53
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie.....	\$14,177 50
Legal tender notes.....	11,500 00
	25,677 50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation).....	1,125 00
Total.....	378,089 31

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in.....	100,000 00
Surplus fund.....	20,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	6,634 58
National bank notes outstanding.....	21,680 00
Due to other National Banks.....	6,083 91
Individual deposits subject to check.....	12,171 10
Demand certificates of deposit.....	11,519 72
Total.....	368,089 31

LIABILITIES:

State of Ohio, county of Columbiana, ss. I. K. W. Patterson, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	R. W. PATTERSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of February, 1899.	M. J. MCGARRY, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

WM. BRUNT,
N. A. FREDERICK, DIRECTORS.
JNO. J. PURINTON.

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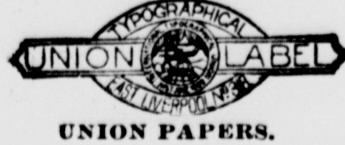
Loans and discounts.....	\$356,504 21
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	100,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds.....	8,500 00
Stocks, securities, etc.....	26,000 00
Banking-house,	

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The salary of the pastor has nearly all been subscribed, and it is desirous that he open the new church building. Preparations are now under way to open the church with a first class musical concert in which the best talent obtainable will take part. The opening will be followed by a series of protracted meetings to be addressed by a prominent evangelist accompanied by a musical director with whom negotiations are now pending. At the close of the meetings it is proposed to hold a three nights concert and social to be followed by the regular Monday and Friday evening meetings.

TOO COLD.

Not an Arrest Was Made During Last Night.

Not an arrest was made during the night, and the jail this morning was empty and cold. The officers made their regular rounds during the night, and saw but few people. None of these were law breakers, and consequently they had no work to do.

Mayor Bough was not in his office this morning, but was there for a short time this afternoon. There was no business for him to transact and he remained there but a few minutes and returned to his home.

Equal to the Occasion.

This morning a wheel came off a milk wagon in Broadway. The driver was equal to the occasion, and procuring a small hand sled it was made to do duty in place of the wheel and the wagon was taken to a blacksmith shop where it was repaired.

Henry C. Jamieson Tuesday night. Reserved seats at Reed's.

All the news in the NEWS REVIEW.

A
small bottle of

TONSILINE

lasts longer than most any case of

SORE THROAT

The same truth holds good with the worst case of SORE MOUTH.

Thousands have tried and endorse Tonsiline as a grand family remedy for Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Hoarseness and Quinsy.

Every home needs Tonsiline always at hand, it saves dollars and lives.

25 and 50 cents. All druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

CHURCH CHIMES.

Second M. E. church, W. H. Haverfield, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject "Building in Christ;" evening subject "Home-ward Bound;" Sunday school 10 a. m., Junior league 2 p. m., General class 3 p. m., Epworth league 6:30 p. m.

Second Presbyterian church, N. M. Crowe, pastor—Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Junior society, Christian Endeavor and Sabbath school at the usual hours. On Sabbath evening, Feb. 19, at 7:30 the pastor of this church will, by special request, preach to the United American Mechanics, who will attend the services in a body. A special invitation is given to all the councils of the city, both Juniors and Seniors, to attend the service.

St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Rev. Edwin Weary, Rector—At 7:30 a. m., Holy communion; 9:30 a. m., Sunday school and Bible class; 10:45 a. m., morning prayer and sermon; 3 p. m., mission service. East End; 7:30 p. m., choral evensong and sermon, subject "The Benefit of a Mission;" Ash Wednesday, Feb. 15, 6:30 a. m., Holy communion; 10 a. m., morning service and address; 7:30 p. m., evening service and sermon.

Salvation Army—Holiness meeting, 11:30; junior meeting, 1:30; praise meeting, 3:30; salvation meeting 8 o'clock. Ensign Young will have charge of the various services.

First Presbyterian church—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John Lloyd Lee. 11 a. m., "Christ's claim, tested by human experience." 7:30 p. m., sermon, "Sin and its pay, life and its power." Song service will begin at 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, 6:15 p. m.

Young Men's Christian association—The 4 o'clock meeting tomorrow afternoon will be addressed by Dr. John Lloyd Lee.

Services at the Methodist Protestant church conducted by the pastor, C. F. Swift. Baptismal and communion service in the morning at 10:45; also the reception of members. Revival services in the evening; subject, "Be not Deceived; God is not Mocked." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Junior meeting at 3:30 p. m.; Endeavor meeting at 6:15 p. m. General class and prayer meeting tonight. All are invited. Revival services, conducted by Rev. Dr. Shaffer, president of the Pittsburg conference, each night during the week.

Evangelical Lutheran, Rev. J. G. Reinartz, pastor—Sunday school at 2 o'clock.

MRS. FOSTER.

Another Victim Added to Consumption's Long List.

Mrs. William Foster died last evening at her home in West End after a lingering illness from consumption, aged 36 years. Her husband and two daughters are left to mourn her loss.

The funeral will take place Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the First Presbyterian church, Doctor Lee officiating. Interment will be made at River-view.

On the River.

There are no packets running on this part of the Ohio at present. The stream is running full of ice, and some of it ashore about this city measures from three to six inches in thickness.

The continued cold weather marks an era in river business. Rivermen from now on will be on the anxious seat. They are of the opinion that when the weather moderates the snow will melt very fast, and consequently a big stage, if not a flood, will be the result.

The marks at the wharf at noon registered 5 feet and falling slowly. All craft about this place is safe should a rush of ice come.

The best men's and women's \$1.50 shoes in town at BENDHEIM'S.

A Good Game.

The basket ball game at the Young Men's Christian association between the Harris and Armshaw teams, was very hotly contested and was won by the latter team by a score of 17 to 16.

Henry C. Jamieson Tuesday night. Reserved seats at Reed's.

STRONG AGAIN! *Sex-in-Pills*

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price \$1.00; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book.

For Sale by Charles G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

Special sale this week at Joseph Bros. in children's suits—one-fourth off. *

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Vertigo, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being.

All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients

are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death.

Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,

WALTER C. SUPPLEE,

Center Township.

Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,

E. A. ALBRIGHT,

Unity Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,

J. E. M'DONALD,

Liverpool Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE,

WILLIAM B. MCORD,

Liverpool Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

For the Whitest, Lightest, Best Bread, use

Favorite Patent

Flour. It is a special, fancy brand and sure to please.

Orange Blossom

Is an excellent Pastry Flour. Ask for prices at Croft's, Foutts', McCoy's, Mackintosh's, Dawson's, Bennett's, Allison's, Geon's and Murphy's.

M. A. ADAMS,

AUCTIONEER

--AND--

SALE CRIER,

237 Seventh St., E. Liverpool, O.

Any person needing such service please give notice few days before.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

At East Liverpool, in the State of Ohio, at the close of business, Feb. 4, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts. \$184,889.23

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation. 25,000.00

Premium on U. S. Bonds. 800.00

Stocks, securities, &c. 22,500.00

Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures. 15,500.00

Other real estate and mortgages owned. 15,942.19

Due from National Banks, (not reserve agents). 172.53

Due from approved reserve agents. 93,552.13

Checks and other cash items. 1,357.10

Notes of other National Banks. 3,280.00

Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents. 293.53

LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:

Specie. \$14,177.50

Legal tender notes. 11,500.00

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent of circulation). 25,677.50

Total. 378,089.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in. 100,000.00

Surplus fund. 20,000.00

Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid. 6,634.58

National bank notes outstanding. 21,680.00

Due to other National Banks. 6,083.91

Individual deposits subject

WORKED IN COLD

Firemen Experienced Hardships
Fighting Fire
IN THE W. L. THOMPSON BLOCK

The Flames Started In the Ceiling of the Room Occupied by W.H. Gass and Spread to the Boston Store--It Was a Stubborn Battle of Several Hours, But the Flames Were Eventually Extinguished--Loss Will Amount Into Thousands of Dollars.

With the thermometer several degrees below zero the fire department battled last evening with one of the most stubborn fires in the history of the city, and for a time it seemed as though the W. L. Thompson block in the Diamond would burn to the ground.

Shortly after 6 o'clock S. H. Porter was working in one of the rear rooms of his block, adjoining the Thompson building, when he smelled smoke. He had been thawing pipes all day in the basement, and thinking perhaps that he had started the blaze he made an attempt to locate it. The building filled with smoke in a remarkably short time, and he telephoned to the department and they responded at once, leaving a boy to sound the alarm. Mr. Porter ran down to meet them, and they were taken into the basement of his building. It was filled with smoke, but there was no trace of fire.

After being there a short time some one discovered a blaze in the rear of the shoe store of W. H. Gass. The door was broken open and the firemen pulled off a portion of the ceiling. Flames immediately flashed out. An effort was made to put them out with the chemicals, but the fire had received too heavy a start. A line of hose was attached at once and turned into the store, and after some hard work the flames were extinguished.

When the fire had been put out in the shoe store it was discovered that the flames had spread to the Boston store of A. S. Young. A line of hose was run into the store at once, and a portion of the ceiling torn off and the water turned on. By this time the flames had appeared in the rear of the Potters' club, and a line of hose was taken into the second story of the Fifth street side of the building while a number of the firemen worked from above. Another line of hose was taken around through the alley, and another party worked from the roof. The firemen worked until 10 o'clock before they were sure the fire was out, as every few minutes it would break out in a new place, and owing to the fact that it was entirely confined to the joists between the ceiling and floor it was extremely hard to get at and only the untiring efforts of the department prevented the block from being a total ruin.

The Thompson block and the Porter block were filled with dense smoke, and many of the tenants upstairs moved their furniture, fearing the building would burn. To add to the confusion all the gas and electric lights in the building was shut off as soon as possible and the scene upstairs was one that will not be soon forgotten by people who struggled through halls and rooms.

The lines of hose burst in several places, but they were speedily repaired with jackets. The cold weather made it extremely hard for the firemen as it was necessary to keep all the lines of hose going until the fire was out. They did not dare to turn off the water at any time as the hose would have frozen in a few minutes and then they would have been without water.

To persons who witnessed the fire it did not seem as though there was anything but smoke, but an idea is given of how fiercely it burned when it is known that some of the large joists were burned clear through.

Chief Morley and Henry Deidrick were blinded by the smoke, and fell into the cellar in the rear of the store of W. H. Gass, but Chief Morley escaped injury while Fireman Deidrick received a severe bruise on his head.

The firemen suffered severely from the cold, and almost all of them had their clothes frozen. The worst man in the department was Tom Bryan. His clothes were frozen stiff and his shoes and stockings were also frozen, and before he was able to remove his shoes he was compelled to sit in front of the fire and let them thaw out.

The origin of the fire is somewhat of a mystery, but Chief Morley is of the opinion that it caught from an electric light wire, which ran along the joist in the room of W. H. Gass. Near where the blaze was first discovered there is a gas pipe running to a chandelier, and near the ceiling there was a small leak.

A robust system might stand an occasional dose of alum without perceptible harm. But when it is taken into the system regularly from day to day in small doses, serious injury to the digestive organs is inevitable. Baking powders made from alum should not be admitted to the kitchens of any persons having the slightest regard for the well-being of themselves or families. If the advice of the best physicians and chemists is heeded, you will stick to the old reliable Royal Baking Powder—it is made from pure, wholesome cream of tartar, refined from grapes and makes healthful food.

The gas ignited, and of course aided materially in making the blaze larger. When the boards were pulled from the ceiling the wire was burning and aided in carrying the flames to the Boston store, where the greatest loss occurred.

James Swaney holds that it was impossible for the fire to start from the wire but makes no attempt to explain its origin.

A. S. Young has not as yet placed an estimate on his loss, but it will be very heavy, as the majority of his stock, which would invoice over \$30,000, is damaged by smoke. The fire was directly above the cloak department, and the most expensive goods in the store, consisting of wraps, dress goods and silks were badly damaged by water, while the reserve stock in the basement where an unusually large stock of expensive goods is stored shared the same fate and the goods were soaked. The insurance carried is \$18,000.

W. H. Gass places his loss at between \$5,000 and \$7,000, and his goods are also damaged by smoke and water but a portion of them were burned. His insurance is \$8,000.

The loss on the building has not yet been estimated, but it will cost considerable to have it repaired. It is fully covered by insurance. The adjusters were wired, and are expected here early in the week.

The tenants in the second story suffered severely from the smoke, but their damage will be slight, and the only place where the fire broke through to the second floor was in the Potters' club, but their loss will be very slight. The costumes for the "Chimes of Nor mandy" were in this room, but they were carried out.

The firemen returned to the building at midnight and made a careful investigation for fear the fire would break out again, but it was found that it had been effectively wiped out.

The department deserve a great deal of credit for the manner in which they fought the fire, and it was only through their untiring efforts that the building was saved. Although they were chilled to the bone and labored with frozen clothes not one of them showed a sign of giving up, and every man remained at his post of duty until all signs of the fire had disappeared.

After they returned to the fire station the apparatus was placed in good condition, and in a short time the department was ready to respond to another call.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT FIRES.

The use of modern fire apparatus, the improved facilities for receiving alarms, and the generally excellent methods of the fire department have done much to keep down the loss in our city. Nevertheless \$87,700 is approximate loss by fire for 1898. Specialty Glass company, Potters' Mining and Milling company, East Liverpool Pottery company and Mr. C. N. Forster having the greatest loss. Out of 63 calls to the department 18 fires were put out by the big hose and Babcock extinguishers, and 25 fires were put out by the Babcock extinguishers alone. The five, ten and fifteen minutes lost at the beginning of a fire are to a large extent responsible for the great losses, and are frequently disastrous to both life and property. The best fire equipment for a building is not necessarily that which costs the most, and of the various standard articles for fire protection there seems to be none that so well meets all requirements as the Babcock Fire Extinguisher. The marvelous results to be accomplished by the Babcock are no longer problematical, but are based on thousands of actual tests at fires all over the world. Think it over. Are you not neglecting the usual precautionary measures, viz: protect your homes, business houses and factories with Babcocks. Don't cost much. G. E. Morley sells them, and can tell you all you wish to know.

Women's shoes at 98c a pair. Odds and ends, consisting of \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 shoes, on bargain table at BENDHEIM'S.

Men's fleece lined buckle Arctic overshoes, sizes 6 and 7, at 50c a pair at BENDHEIM'S.

Two Funerals.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Brown took place this morning from St. Aloysius church. Interment was made at the Catholic cemetery.

The funeral of James Heckathorne took place this afternoon, Reverend Swift officiating. The Red Men had charge of the funeral and attended in a body.

WELLSVILLE.

LET A BIG CONTRACT

William McCormick Was the Lucky Man.

FOUR BIDS WERE RECEIVED

Work Will be Pushed on the Extension of Water Main to the New Pottery. Young Men Take Up the Case of a Poor Child--All the News.

The water works trustees met last evening and considered the bids for putting in the new mains from Eighteenth street to the West End pottery. There were four bids received and the contract was awarded to William McCormick, and as soon as the weather will permit the work of putting in the line will be commenced.

CARING FOR A CHILD.

Fred Catlett, Guy Kelley, Will Heakin, Fred Ferrell, Clyde Cummins, Charles Myers, Will Shanks and Thomas Silver, Jr., have undertaken the care of a sick child in a Brooklyn hospital, and on Monday evening will give an entertainment at the home of Miss Margaret Silver, in Front street, the proceeds of which will be used for this worthy purpose.

News of Wellsville.

Mrs. William Corbett, of Center street, is on the sick list.

Mrs. Charles Pickering is visiting friends in New Brighton, Pa.

John Perkins left yesterday afternoon for Cleveland where he will remain a week on business.

Brakeman Mulhair, who was attacked with severe illness while on his regular run two days ago, is lying very ill of pneumonia at his residence on Commerce street.

Conductor P. Champney is off duty as the result of a burned hand.

Detective Jennings and family, formerly of Cleveland, are now citizens of Wellsville.

John Crichford, of Cleveland, who has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. A. Bartlett, for the past week, has returned home.

Mrs. John Saltsman, of West End, has moved to Bowling Green, in Jefferson county, where she will make her home with her father, John Wilson.

A LITTLE WARMER

But Still Cold Enough to Satisfy Almost Any One.

There has been some change in the temperature since yesterday but it is zero weather. The thermometer at Hodson's yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock stood 5 degrees below, at 8 it was 8 degrees, 10 o'clock 10 degrees. This morning at 8 o'clock it was 12 degrees, at 10 o'clock 5 degrees. At noon it was 1 above and at 2 o'clock 3 above.

STILL AT IT.

The Fleet Is Making It Warm About Manila.

MANILA, Feb. 11.—[Special]—The Monadnock and Charleston shelled Malabou all of this morning, and desultory firing continues on the left.

One American has been killed and six wounded today.

The American loss in taking Caloocan was three killed and 32 wounded.

"GETTYSBURG" Monday Night

Frank C. Campbell's new play will be seen at the opera house next Monday. This is essentially a war play which should appeal strongly to amusement seekers at this time, as its scenes and incidents are all of the Rebellion, and its battlefield picture showing the bloody angle at Gettysburg, the night after Pickett's terrific yet ineffectual charge, portrays with startling realism the effects of the war. The play does not deal wholly with war and its vicissitudes, but it tells a love story full of interest, and it well leavened with bright and amusing comedy.

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Wall Paper--Wall Paper.

Bought Before the Advance.

Nearly 20,000 Bolts.

Look at These Prices,

4¹, 5, 6, 7, 8 CENTS.

ZEB KINSEY'S, IN THE DIAMOND.

10 per cent off on new papers for month of February.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. W. J. Clappie, of New Castle, is spending several days in the city the guest of Mrs. Hilliard, of Thompson hill.

Walter Sawhill, who has been spending several days in the city visiting friends, has returned to his home in Pittsburgh.

George Gaston, a law student of Cleveland, and Rev. John Gaston, of Cleveland, are spending a few days in the city visiting friends.

Miss Emilie Pryor, who has been visiting friends in the city for several weeks, returned to her home in Friendly, W. Va., this morning.

James Petticord Dead.

James Petticord, of West End, died Thursday evening at 9 o'clock. Funeral service will be held at the First M. E. church, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Beating the Robber.

When the western stagecoach has been supplanted by the horseless omnibus, a transformation said to be impending, the stagecoach robber may have to adopt a motor bicycle to keep up with the procession.—Baltimore Herald.

Boys' suits one-fourth off at JOSEPH BROS.'

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

Commencing Monday, Feb. 6.

ONE WHOLE WEEK.

The renowned character actor and singing comedian, Mr. J. E. Toole, supported by Lillian De Wolf, and his competent company of players, in repertoire of high class comedy and Romantic players.

Monday, Feb. 6.—The romantic comedy drama, "Killarney and the Rhine," Tuesday, Feb. 7.—The sensational drama, "Picket-off, Leave Man," Wednesday, Feb. 8.—Jefferson version "Rip Van Winkle," Thursday, Feb. 9.—Henry Irvin's version "The Beasts, or the Mysterious Murder," Friday, Feb. 10.—The romantic play, "The Gypsy German," Saturday matinée—Miss Lillian De Wolf as our Little Polly in "Castle," Saturday night—Mr. Toole as Our Friend the Major in "A Widow Hunt."

Popular Price, 10, 20, 30c.

Matinee: 10 and 20c.

Each play guaranteed to be produced here with the same company and scenery as used in New York, Boston, San Francisco and New Orleans at High Prices. Seats now on sale.

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

The hit of the season, Frank G. Campbell's "Idyl of the Civil War,"

"GETTYSBURG."

A companion play to "Sherandoah," and "Held by the Enemy," Comedy and Pathos. Magnificent scenery. Superb effects and great cast of characters.

Prices, 25, 35, 50 and 75c.

Reserved seats now on sale at Reeds.

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

THURSDAY, FEB. 16th.

Return of the Favorites,

Mr. Creston Clarke and

Miss Adelaide Prince.

Presenting Mr. Clarke's Latest Success . . .

"THE RAGGED CAVALIER."

A powerful play, rich in stirring incident and action. Handsome costumes, beautiful stage settings. Same splendid company seen here last season.

Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.

WORKED IN COLD

Firemen Experienced Hardships
Fighting Fire

IN THE W. L. THOMPSON BLOCK

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Popular Price, 10, 20, 30c.

Matinee: 10 and 20c.

Each play guaranteed to be produced here with the same company and scenery as used in New York, Boston, San Francisco and New Orleans at High Prices. Seats now on sale.

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THURSDAY, FEB. 16th.

Return of the Favorites,

Mr. Creston Clarke and

Miss Adelaide Prince.

Presenting Mr. Clarke's Latest Success . . .

"THE RAGGED CAVALIER."

A powerful play, rich in stirring incident and action. Handsome costumes, beautiful stage settings. Same splendid company seen here last season.

Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.

WORKED IN COLD

Firemen Experienced Hardships
Fighting Fire

IN THE W. L. THOMPSON BLOCK

The Flames Started In the Ceiling of the Room Occupied by W. H. Gass and Spread to the Boston Store--It Was a Stubborn Battle of Several Hours, But the Flames Were Eventually Extinguished--Loss Will Amount Into Thousands of Dollars.

With the thermometer several degrees below zero the fire department battled last evening with one of the most stubborn fires in the history of the city, and for a time it seemed as though the W. L. Thompson block in the Diamond would burn to the ground.

Shortly after 6 o'clock S. H. Porter was working in one of the rear rooms of his block, adjoining the Thompson building, when he smelled smoke. He had been thawing pipes all day in the basement, and thinking perhaps that he had started the blaze he made an attempt to locate it. The building filled with smoke in a remarkably short time, and he telephoned to the department and they responded at once, leaving a boy to sound the alarm. Mr. Porter ran down to meet them, and they were taken into the basement of his building. It was filled with smoke, but there was no trace of fire.

After being there a short time some one discovered a blaze in the rear of the shoe store of W. H. Gass. The door was broken open and the firemen pulled off a portion of the ceiling. Flames immediately flashed out. An effort was made to put them out with the chemicals, but the fire had received too heavy a start. A line of hose was attached at once and turned into the store, and after some hard work the flames were extinguished.

When the fire had been put out in the shoe store it was discovered that the flames had spread to the Boston store of A. S. Young. A line of hose was run into the store at once, and a portion of the ceiling torn off and the water turned on. By this time the flames had appeared in the rear of the Potters' club, and a line of hose was taken into the second story of the Fifth street side of the building while a number of the firemen worked from above. Another line of hose was taken around through the alley, and another party worked from the roof. The firemen worked until 10 o'clock before they were sure the fire was out, as every few minutes it would break out in a new place, and owing to the fact that it was entirely confined to the joists between the ceiling and floor it was extremely hard to get at and only the untiring efforts of the department prevented the block from being a total ruin.

The Thompson block and the Porter block were filled with dense smoke, and many of the tenants upstairs moved their furniture, fearing the building would burn. To add to the confusion all the gas and electric lights in the building were shut off as soon as possible and the scene upstairs was one that will not be soon forgotten by people who struggled through halls and rooms.

The lines of hose burst in several places, but they were speedily repaired with jackets. The cold weather made it extremely hard for the firemen as it was necessary to keep all the lines of hose going until the fire was out. They did not dare to turn off the water at any time as the hose would have frozen in a few minutes and then they would have been without water.

To persons who witnessed the fire it did not seem as though there was anything but smoke, but an idea is given of how fiercely it burned when it is known that some of the large joists were burned clear through.

Chief Morley and Henry Deidrick were blinded by the smoke, and fell into the cellar in the rear of the store of W. H. Gass, but Chief Morley escaped injury while Fireman Deidrick received a severe bruise on his head.

The firemen suffered severely from the cold, and almost all of them had their clothes frozen. The worst man in the department was Tom Bryan. His clothes were frozen stiff and his shoes and stockings were also frozen, and before he was able to remove his shoes he was compelled to sit in front of the fire and let them thaw out.

The origin of the fire is somewhat of a mystery, but Chief Morley is of the opinion that it caught from an electric light wire, which ran along the joist in the room of W. H. Gass. Near where the blaze was first discovered there is a gas pipe running to a chandelier, and near the ceiling there was a small leak.

A robust system might stand an occasional dose of alum without perceptible harm. But when it is taken into the system regularly from day to day in small doses, serious injury to the digestive organs is inevitable. Baking powders made from alum should not be admitted to the kitchens of any persons having the slightest regard for the well-being of themselves or families. If the advice of the best physicians and chemists is heeded, you will stick to the old reliable Royal Baking Powder—it is made from pure, wholesome cream of tarter, refined from grapes and makes healthful food.

The gas ignited, and of course aided materially in making the blaze larger. When the boards were pulled from the ceiling the wire was burning and aided in carrying the flames to the Boston store, where the greatest loss occurred.

James Swaney holds that it was impossible for the fire to start from the wire but makes no attempt to explain its origin.

A. S. Young has not as yet placed an estimate on his loss, but it will be very heavy, as the majority of his stock, which would invoice over \$30,000, is damaged by smoke. The fire was directly above the cloak department, and the most expensive goods in the store, consisting of wraps, dress goods and silks were badly damaged by water, while the reserve stock in the basement where an unusually large stock of expensive goods is stored shared the same fate and the goods were soaked. The insurance carried is \$18,000.

W. H. Gass places his loss at between \$5,000 and \$7,000, and his goods are also damaged by smoke and water but a portion of them were burned. His insurance is \$8,000.

The loss on the building has not yet been estimated, but it will cost considerable to have it repaired. It is fully covered by insurance. The adjusters were wired, and are expected here early in the week.

The tenants in the second story suffered severely from the smoke, but their damage will be slight, and the only place where the fire broke through to the second floor was in the Potters' club, but their loss will be very slight. The costumes for the "Chimes of Nor mandy" were in this room, but they were carried out.

The firemen returned to the building at midnight and made a careful investigation for fear the fire would break out again, but it was found that it had been effectually wiped out.

The department deserve a great deal of credit for the manner in which they fought the fire, and it was only through their untiring efforts that the building was saved. Although they were chilled to the bone and labored with frozen clothes not one of them showed a sign of giving up, and every man remained at his post of duty until all signs of the fire had disappeared.

After they returned to the fire station the apparatus was placed in good condition, and in a short time the department was ready to respond to another call.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT FIRES.

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LOOK AFTER THE WIRES

Fire Last Night Caused Councilmen to Think.

ACTION MAY SOON BE TAKEN

The Matter Was Discussed on Another Occasion, but Nothing Came of It—It May Be That an Inspector Will Be Appointed to See That Wiring Is Well Done.

The fire last night has raised a question which will probably appear in council before the month is over.

Some time ago it was suggested that a competent man be appointed to inspect the wiring of buildings in the city and be endowed with sufficient authority to prevent work being done that would not be entirely safe. The matter occupied some attention for a short time, and then dropped into oblivion, no one manifesting enough interest in the matter to push it.

"It will be different now," said an active member of council after relating the above facts. "If it develops that this damage was caused by defective wiring then we must have an inspector to look after the matter or make it the duty of some officer already in the city's employ. No town can afford to have its property endangered from this cause if care on the part of the city government will prevent it. I think council will look into the question."

CITY FULL OF BUYERS.

Crockery Trade in New York Is Booming.

The Crockery Journal, speaking of trade in New York, says:

"With the city full of buyers, who are here to buy and not for their health, it would be strange if there were not a good business doing. These are busy times, and everybody is on the jump. The orders are numerous and of good size, and things are more like old times than they have been since 1892. Not only has the Wholesalers' convention brought a lot of people here, but there are many buyers present who are not members of that association. The department store buyers are placing liberal orders, and the jewelers, too, are in the market."

How's This!

We offer One Hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRAUX, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Packets Tied Up.

The packet Queen City is laid up at Bellaire and is in a good ice harbor. The Virginia is tied in at Middlepoint, while the Keystone State is lying at Cincinnati. They are all boats of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet line, and their owners will not send them out while the river is in such a state as it is at present.

Men's \$3.50 box calf, vicuña kid and tan shoes, with extra heavy soles, at \$2.90 a pair at BENDHEIM'S.

May Be a Fight.

Jack Gallagher, who spent much time about this city last summer attempting to arrange a prize fight, was in the city yesterday. While he would not say why he was here, it is understood he is attempting to arrange another mill.

Too Cold to Work.

The moulding department of the Patterson foundry were compelled to stop work this morning on account of the sand used in that department being frozen. It is probable work will be resumed Monday.

Called Home.

Physical Director Roseborough, of the Young Men's Christian association, last evening was called to his home in Cleveland by the serious illness of his mother. He expects to return to the city Monday morning.

Men's and boys' caps 24c and 48c, all styles to be seen at

JOSEPH BROS.'

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Feb. 12—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—The joy in finding the lost.—Luke xv, 1-10.

The parables of the lost sheep and the lost coin illustrate the fact that the mission of Christ in the world was to seek and to save the lost. Incidentally Christ speaks of the joy in finding the lost. When the shepherd found the lost sheep, "he layeth it on his shoulders rejoicing, and when he cometh home he calleth his friends and neighbors together, saying, Rejoice with me, for I have found my sheep, which was lost." The woman who found a coin which had the lost had a similar experience. She was filled with joy, and called in her friends and neighbors to rejoice with her.

That there is joy in finding that which has been lost is indisputable. The joy increases with the value of that which is lost. Material things of value lost and found bring great joy to the owners. The finding of a lost child will thrill an entire community with enthusiastic joy. How much more does it stand to reason that there would be joy in finding a lost soul, worth more in value than a world!

The Scripture constantly bears testimony to the joy in finding the lost. The disciples of Christ, sent out two by two to preach the gospel, returned after a successful itinerary with great joy because of their success. The Acts of the Apostles frequently record the fact that the apostles found great joy in their work. Paul writes to the Thessalonians, "For what thanks can we render again unto God for all the joy wherewith we joy for your sakes before the Lord?" His joy was so great in having led the Thessalonians to Christ that he could not find language sufficiently strong to thank God for it. The beloved John says, "Greater joy have I none than to hear of my children (those he had led to Christ) walking in the truth." The joy of leading them into the truth is evidently also embraced in this joy. All Christian ministers and Christian workers can testify of the joy in saving the lost. And not only is there joy on earth for this cause, but also in heaven. "There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repented."

There are many characteristics of this joy. It is the joy of reconciliation. How it fills our hearts with joy to be able to reconcile two friends who have been estranged, and especially so if they are closely related! What joy, then, in bringing home a lost son or daughter of God and having both reconciled by the blood of Christ! It is the joy of success. There is joy in succeeding in what we undertake to do. Have you never felt the joy of finding a lost soul because you never looked for one? But, above all, the joy comes from the consciousness that we have had something to do with saving an immortal soul for God and for heaven and from hell and destruction. Only those who have had experience know the full measure of this joy.

Enthusiasm a Virtue.

Some people decry enthusiasm, but little can be done without it. Warmth and earnestness attract and give force to noble movements. He of cold blood is not fitted for work that calls for moving power. Even a political club needs the manager who can put life into it. Christianity above all else must have back of it the aroused and fervent agent. It is the soul on fire which has given it its aggressive force from the beginning. It is not so much the man of intellect who moves the masses as the man of heart. Fervency of spirit is the secret of pulpit success. Paul was thought to be mad because of his Christian fervor. More of his madness is necessary in our day if we would properly push the kingdom of our Lord far and near.—Presbyterian.

Australian Endeavors.

Australia reports 1,723 Christian Endeavor societies, with 52,840 members, to which must be added unaffiliated societies, bringing the total membership up to 55,000. Of these 3,148 joined the church during the year and 1,461 associates became active. The Wesleyan Methodists lead, with 585 societies; then come the Baptists, with 150; the Congregationalists, with 131; the Presbyterians and Primitive Methodists, with 110 each; the Bible Christians, with 89; the Church of England, 27.

One-tenth or Ten-tenths?

A cheap religion wins a cheap return. It is right for a man to give a tenth of his income directly to the Lord's work, yet a man who thinks he has thereby done his whole duty is but a tenth of a man and a tenth of a Christian. Only the man who dedicates himself and all that he has to the service of his Master will get all that the Master has to give.

Sunday School Times.

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M'NALLY'S LIFE STORY.

Former Green Goods King Tells How He Went the Pace.

GLAD HE WAS SENT TO PRISON.

Had Been an Opium Fiend, He Admits, but Was Cured of Habit In Joliet—Going In Business In New York—Hopes Story of His Criminal Career Will Be a Lesson to Men.

James McNally, once the acknowledged green goods king of the country, came to Bridgeport, Conn., the other day to visit his brother Walter. He has changed much since he lived in Bridgeport five years ago. His forehead is furrowed with deep lines and he weighs 40 pounds less.

"I'm going to begin life over again," he said. "I have served the penalty for being crooked, and I am through. In my life I have made thousands, and where is it now? Gone on wine and women and every other line of dissipation that is known. I have made three fortunes in my life, every one of them by unlawful methods. That is the reason I could not keep my money. I made it fast, and it went away fast."

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Beaver	6:40	2:20	5:33	11:55	8:30
Vaupont	6:45	2:20	5:33	11:55	8:34
Industry	6:55	2:20	5:40	12:10	8:44
Look Ferry	6:58	2:20	5:55	12:18	8:43
Sims Ferry	7:07	2:20	6:40	12:20	8:55
East Liverpool	7:17	2:29	6:45	12:30	9:05
Wellsville	7:30	2:56	7:20	12:40	9:15
Wellsboro	7:38	3:05	7:25	12:45	9:20
Fallow Creek	7:43	3:05	7:30	12:50	9:25
Hammondsville	7:56	3:05	7:35	11:03	9:30
Grondale	8:00	3:22	7:40	11:06	9:37
Sidineville	8:06	3:28	7:45	11:27	9:43
Bayard	8:09	3:30	7:45	12:05	9:46
Alliance	8:10	3:30	7:45	12:30	9:50
Ravenna	8:10	3:36	7:45	12:35	9:54
Tuscarawas	8:12	3:36	7:45	12:36	9:55
Cleveland	8:15	3:40	7:45	12:37	9:56
Wellsville	8:21	3:45	7:45	12:38	9:57
Wellsboro	8:25	3:45	7:45	12:39	9:58
Wellsboro	8:35	3:45	7:45	12:40	9:59
Wellsboro	8:40	3:45	7:45	12:40	9:59
Wellsboro	8:44	3:45	7:45	12:40	9:59
Steubenville	8:48	3:45	7:45	12:40	9:59
Mingo Je	8:51	3:47	7:45	12:40	9:59
Brilliant	8:58	4:14	8:00	12:40	10:06
Brush Run	8:07	4:23	8:09	12:40	10:14
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Australian Endeavorers.

Australia reports 1,722 Christian Endeavor societies, with 52,340 members, to which must be added unaffiliated societies, bringing the total membership up to 55,000. Of these 8,148 joined the church during the year and 1,461 associates became active. The Wesleyan Methodists lead, with 585 societies; then come the Baptists, with 150; the Congregationalists, with 131; the Presbyterians and Primitive Methodists, with 110 each; the Bible Christians, with 89; the Church of England, 27.

One-tenth or Ten-tenths?

A cheap religion wins a cheap return. It is right for a man to give a tenth of his income directly to the Lord's work, yet a man who thinks he has thereby done his whole duty is but a tenth of a man and a tenth of a Christian. Only the man who dedicates himself and all that he has to the service of his Master will get all that the Master has to give.—Sunday School Times.

Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—During the entire open session on the senate had under consideration the legislative, executive and judicial apportionment bill. Little progress was made, the time largely being occupied with debate on minor topics.

M'NALLY'S LIFE STORY.

Former Green Goods King Tells How He Went the Pace.

GLAD HE WAS SENT TO PRISON.

Had Been an Opium Fiend. He Admits, but Was Cured of Habit in Joliet—Going in Business in New York—Hopes Story of His Criminal Career Will Be a Lesson to Men.

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Vander	6:45	5:30	5:33	8:30
Industry	6:45	5:30	5:33	8:44
Cook's Ferry	6:45	5:30	5:33	8:44
Smith's Ferry	7:07	4:40	6:14	12:20
East Liverpool	7:17	4:50	6:14	12:30
Bellsville, W. Va.	7:30	5:05	6:28	12:40
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Wellsburg, W. Va.	7:38	5:10	6:28	12:45
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Wellsville, W. Va.	7:43	5:15	6:30	12:45
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Yellow Creek	7:48	5:20	6:35	12:50
Hammondsville	7:55	5:25	6:40	13:00
Front Royal	8:00	5:30	6:45	13:05
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Alliance	8:30	5:45	6:55	13:20
Ravenna	8:45	5:50	6:55	13:25
Hudson	8:50	5:55	6:55	13:30
Cleveland, Ohio	12:10	6:25	6:55	13:40
				13:45
Wellsville, W. Va.	7:45	5:10	6:55	13:50
Wellsville Shop	7:50	5:15	6:55	13:55
Yellow Creek	7:57	5:20	6:55	14:00
Port Homer	8:03	5:25	6:55	14:05
Empire	8:10	5:30	6:55	14:10
Elliottsville	8:17	5:35	6:55	14:15
Ellington	8:21	5:40	6:55	14:20
Front Royal	8:25	5:45	6:55	14:25
Costonia	8:34	5:50	6:55	14:30
Toronto	8:40	5:55	6:55	14:35
Steubenville, W. Va.	8:44	5:55	6:55	14:40
				14:45
Front Royal	8:44	5:55	6:55	14:45
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Physical Director Roseborough, of the Young Men's Christian association, last evening was called to his home in Cleveland by the serious illness of his mother. He expects to return to the city Monday morning.

Men's and boys' caps 24c and 48c, all styles to be seen at

JOSEPH BROS.'

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

M'NALLY'S LIFE STORY.

Former Green Goods King Tells

How He Went the Pace.

GLAD HE WAS SENT TO PRISON.

Had Been an Opium Fiend, He Admits, but Was Cured of Habit in Joliet—Going In Business In New York—Hopes Story of His Criminal Career Will Be a Lesson to Men.

James McNally, once the acknowledged green goods king of the country, came to Bridgeport, Conn., the other day to visit his brother Walter. He has changed much since he lived in Bridgeport five years ago. His forehead is furrowed with deep lines and he weighs 40 pounds less.

"I'm going to begin life over again," he said. "I have served the penalty for being crooked, and I am through. In my life I have made thousands, and where is it now? Gone on wine and women and every other line of dissipation that is known. I have made three fortunes in my life, every one of them by unlawful methods. That is the reason I could not keep my money. I made it fast, and it went away fast."

"The lesson my life has taught me is that it does not pay to be crooked. I have had \$300,000 to my credit three times in my life—more than I ever expect to have again—but those were ill-gotten gains. Now I shall be content to make an honest living and lead a respectable life the rest of my days. I was 24 years old when I started in the green goods business. I was such an adept at it, took to it so naturally, it seems, that in three months' time I had 60 men working for me. Then, at the age of 25, the money began to come to me without apparent effort."

"The Corbett-Sullivan fight came on and I backed Gentleman Jim to the limit. My brother Walter and I went to New Orleans with all the money we could carry. It was money we made from green goods. The people down there thought I was crazy. But I knew Jim Corbett was a great pugilist then. He is no good now. He is a back number. He went the pace that I did so far as dissipation is concerned. Poor Jim! I am sorry for him. I won \$33,000 on that fight, but it lasted no longer than the other money I made."

"My advice to young men about to start in life is to go in legitimate business and work up from the bottom. I made the mistake of my life by not doing that, but I am not discouraged, and I am going in the hotel business in New York and earn an honest living. I won't have crooks about me. They will roast me, I know, but I'm determined to live right now. I have cut away from all my old associates."

"You know when I was here I was a terrible morphine fiend. Thank God, I am over that now, and nothing would induce me to return to it again. No more pipe, no more morphine, for me. I have done mine, and I'm through. I am glad for that one reason that I had to go to prison. The three years I spent in Joliet were long years, but I don't know but it was worth the time to break me off that habit. For six weeks I thought I would die, for they would give me no morphine, but I got past the craving point, and now I am free."

"I know the value now of a good name. When I was making money in the green goods business—at the rate of \$5,000 a day at one time—I thought money was the only true friend a man had, but it was wrong. I wish I had a clean name today and had never made the money I have. A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, they say, and it's true. No matter where I go people say, 'That's Jimmy McNally,' and that ends it with me. Where can I go to find employment while my name is McNally? Nowhere. No one will trust me, and I don't know that I blame them."

"But I never was so happy or contented as now. In the old days I was always fearful that some of the gang or myself would be arrested. For 14 years I led that life, which I now wonder did not kill me. The world all seems different to me now. The people seem to be strangers, for I do not see any of the old companions."

"I am going to take my brother Walter back to New York with me to live as soon as I get a place. I have got money enough saved to start in business, and, thank God, it is honest money that I earned in a legitimate way. I hope my lesson will be a benefit to young men who are tempted to stray from legitimate paths of business. Honesty is the best policy."—Special New York World.

One-tenth or Ten-tenths?

A cheap religion wins a cheap return. It is right for a man to give a tenth of his income directly to the Lord's work, yet a man who thinks he has thereby done his whole duty is but a tenth of a man and a tenth of a Christian. Only the man who dedicates himself and all that he has to the service of his Master will get all that the Master has to give.

Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—During the entire open session on the senate had under consideration the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Little progress was made, the time largely being occupied with debate on minor topics.

Viewing Garcia's Body.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—About 300 wreaths and floral emblems from individuals and societies were piled at the foot of the bier of General Caixto Garcia. The body laid in the municipal council chamber of the palace, and crowds silently filed past the coffin. The remains will be in state until the interment, which will take place this afternoon.

Peace Treaty Signed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The treaty of peace, as ratified by the senate, was signed by the president and Secretary Hay.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward	3:35	3:37	3:39	3:41	3:59
AM	PM	PM	PM	PM	AM
Pittsburgh	12	12	12	12	12
Rochester	6:35	2:15	5:25	11:50	8:30
Beaver	6:40	2:20	5:33	11:55	8:34
Vauport	6:45	2:25	5:38	12:10	8:44
Industry	6:55	2:30	5:45	12:11	8:48
Ferry	6:58	2:35	5:50	12:11	8:55
Sinatra Ferry	7:07	2:40	5:54	12:12	8:55
Cadiz Liverpool	7:17	2:45	5:54	12:20	8:55
Wellsburg	7:30	2:55	5:58	12:24	9:15

Through Conches on Trains	3:36	3:37	3:38	3:39	3:40
Cleveland	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM
Wellsburg	12	12	12	12	12
Wellsville	12	12	12	12	12
Wellsville Shop	12	12	12	12	12
Yellow Creek	12	12	12	12	12
Hammondsville	12	12	12	12	12
Irondale	12	12	12	12	12
Bayard	12	12	12	12	12
Alliance	12	12	12	12	12
Ravenna	12	12	12	12	12
Hudson	12	12	12	12	12
Cleveland	12	12	12	12	12

3:40	3:36	3:38	3:40	3:48

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We are selling our men's \$5 enamel, \$5 tan, \$5 vicuña kid of the celebrated Stacy, Adams & Co., make at \$3.75 a pair.

BENDHEIM'S.



What Do I Know About It?

Thought I knew it all—but I didn't. I am learning something every day. Glad to tell you what I do know.

Ever notice a man suddenly place his hands on his hips? Watch his face contract with pain? Know the reason why he does it? Ask him about it. He will tell you 'tis the result of years of hard work, his back has given out, wouldn't stand the strain any longer, aches nearly all the time, sudden twinges of pain in the back make his life almost unbearable. What have I done for it? Oh! I have rubbed it with liniments until I am nearly raw, worn plasters for months at a time. No! I'm too old now to be cured. Here is a case where age and experience are wrong; an opportunity to help a suffering fellow being. Tell him where he's wrong, explain how the aches and pains of the back come from disordered Kidneys, and to cure the back you must reach the Kidneys. Tell him about

Doan's Kidney Pills

and the thousands of East Liverpool backs that have been cured. Don't expect a man of his years to take your word for it or our word for it; let him investigate the experience of his neighbors. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS will stand on their East Liverpool record, and any Kidney sufferer can find plenty of home proof like the following:

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"April 15, 1865," said a middle aged man to a group of friends the other day, "was one of the most exciting of all my boyhood days.

"My father was a volunteer officer in the northern army, and during his absence south I had been living with my mother on my grandfather's hillside farm in one of the middle states. The farm was about two miles from the nearest postoffice, and, as we were always anxious for news, some one of the family made a trip to the postoffice daily for letters. On that particular day it was I who went. I was accompanied by my favorite playfellow, a boy who lived on the adjoining farm.

"We two had made many such trips together, and some of them had been rather anxious ones, particularly just after important battles had been fought, for on such occasions we were afraid of getting bad news. This time, though, we had no misgivings. We had heard of Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox only a week earlier; we knew the war was nearly over, and, stimulated by the bright spring sunshine, we started out as cheerfully as you please.

"But after we had gone about a mile we began to be a little worried. From a big boulder alongside the road which we called the 'half way stone' we could see the little village far below us in the valley where the postoffice was located.

In front of the postoffice stood a tall pole which had held the stars and stripes aloft in all weathers and every day for four long years. That morning the air was so clear that we could see the flag-pole perfectly, and as we gazed down into the valley we noticed that the pole bore no flag. Even as we looked, however, some one ran up the bunting, but not to the top, and when its red, white

and blue folds were straightened out by the breeze it was only at half mast. Whatever could be the matter we couldn't imagine, but we lost our light heartedness immediately in our anxiety to learn. Naturally our first thought was that there had been a big battle, resulting in defeat for the north. That Lincoln might be killed never entered our heads.

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Nov. 6, 1860, elected president.

Nov. 19, 1863, delivered the famous speech at Gettysburg.

Nov. 8, 1864, elected president for a second term.

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No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

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Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

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In a Nut Shell

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Tells the Story.

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IN EASTERN OHIO

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ART CATALOGUES,
EMBOSSING,
HALF TONE WORK,
IM. LITHOGRAPHY,
IM. TYPE WRITER,
&c., &c., &c.

WE AIM TO DO CARE
FUL, CORRECT PRINT
ING, TO MAKE SOMETHING
ATTRACTIVE.

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No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

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Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

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The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell

High Wages,
Fine Equipment,
Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

LONG LIST OF CHARGES

Announced as the Work of the Grand Jury.

LIVERPOOL WELL REPRESENTED

A Number of Persons Hailing From This Place Must Answer to Indictments of More or Less Importance—Those Who Were so Fortunate as to Escape.

LISBON, Feb. 11.—[Special]—The grand jury reported yesterday afternoon, bringing in 52 indictments. Thirty-two are for violation of the liquor laws and the others general. The following are made public:

George Brunt, Liverpool, murder in the second degree; John C. Stouffer, Leetonia, forgery and uttering forged paper; Homer O. Wilson, Adair, criminal slander; Bert Laughlin, Gavers, assault and battery; Charles Mackey, Liverpool, burglary; Clarence Tender, Waterford, burglary; John Papura, Liverpool, larceny; Thomas Boyd, Liverpool, larceny.

The following persons were not indicted: William McDonald, Leetonia, short weight on coal; Jesse Blatt, Salineville, larceny; David Brown, Liverpool, burglary; Edward Hoover, Liverpool, burglary; Thomas Wells, Salineville, assault and battery; Johnathan Forney, Palestine, furnishing tobacco to minor; Miss Yetta Hines, Palestine, larceny; Frank Nestruck, Hanover, failure to support wife and child; Lenora Smith, Salem, assault and battery.

The criminal assignment for next week has been made out as follows:

Monday—Clarence Tender, Charley Mackey; Thomas Boyd, John Papura. Tuesday—John Dugan, A. C. Fogo. Wednesday—Jno. C. Stouffer, H. O. Wilson, Bert Laughlin.

THE SICK.

Condition of Well Known People Who Are Ill.

Mrs. D. A. Campbell, of Broadway, who has been ill for several weeks with an attack of pneumonia, is very low. There was but little change in her condition today.

The husband of Mrs. Campbell, who had both hands and wrists badly burned by lighting a gas fire, is improving.

Mrs. Allison, aged 75 years who has been suffering at her home in Second street from the effects of a fractured thigh, is rapidly improving. She will be able to be out within a few days.

The condition of Howard Hill, who has been ill with an attack of pneumonia at his home in Avondale street, is improved. For several days his condition has been considered critical.

Murray Nickel, bookkeeper for Robert Hall, is ill with an attack of pneumonia at his home in Third street. His condition is not serious.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Allison, who have been confined to their home by illness, are rapidly improving. Mr. Allison was ill with an attack of pneumonia, while Mrs. Allison was suffering with a severe cold.

SCHEDULE SHATTERED.

Cleveland and Pittsburg Trains Were Very Late.

The cold weather played havoc with the trains on the Cleveland and Pittsburg road yesterday. The midnight train Friday did not arrive until 5:50 yesterday morning and the Cleveland train came in at 6:10. The train due at 8:47 from Pittsburg yesterday afternoon arrived 7:20 last night. There was a blockade in Pittsburg and this train did not leave Union station until 5:20 o'clock. Train 339, due at 7:14, arrived at 8:45, while train 338, due east at 8 o'clock, passed at 9 o'clock.

All trains were late today, the one due at 7:57 arriving at 9:07; 8:17 at 10:07; 10:05 at 11:35.

Miss Della Fuller, the Market street milliner, begs to inform her patrons and friends that she is now in the market buying stock and studying the styles for the spring season of '99. Announcement of the arrival of new goods and first spring opening will be made in due time.

Miss Allie Kinsey is now in charge of my store, and prompt attention will be given to all customers.

Bought Wool.

D. B. Lee, a wool dealer of Carrollton, was in the city yesterday. While here he closed a deal for 22,000 pounds of wool at 24 cents a pound. He returned to his home this morning.

We are selling our men's 85 cent, \$5 tan, \$5 vicuña kid of the celebrated Stacy, Adams & Co., make at \$3.75 a pair.

BENDHEIM'S.



What Do I

Know About It?

Thought I knew it all---but I didn't. I am learning something every day. Glad to tell you what I do know.

Ever notice a man suddenly place his hands on his hips? Watch his face contract with pain? Know the reason why he does it? Ask him about it. He will tell you 'tis the result of years of hard work, his back has given out, wouldn't stand the strain any longer, aches nearly all the time, sudden twinges of pain in the back make his life almost unbearable. What have I done for it? Oh! I have rubbed it with liniments until I am nearly raw, worn plasters for months at a time. No! I'm too old now to be cured. Here is a case where age and experience are wrong; an opportunity to help a suffering fellow being. Tell him where he's wrong, explain how the aches and pains of the back come from disordered kidneys, and to cure the back you must reach the kidneys. Tell him about

Doan's Kidney Pills

and the thousands of East Liverpool backs that have been cured. Don't expect a man of his years to take your word for it or our word for it; let him investigate the experience of his neighbors. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS will stand on their East Liverpool record, and any kidney sufferer can find plenty of home proof like the following:

Mr. George Mount, of 165 Fourth street, teamster and dealer in coal, says: "For three years I had attacks of kidney complaint, some of them laying me up for two or three weeks at a time. The symptoms were pain in the back, particularly severe when stooping or moving around. Physicians called it lumbago, and advised by friends to use Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured two boxes at the W. & W. Pharmacy. They cured me."

Doan's Kidney Pills, sold at all Drug Stores—50 cents per box.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

RECEIVING THE NEWS

HOW LINCOLN'S SHOOTING WAS MADE KNOWN IN ONE NEIGHBORHOOD.

III Luck That Befell a Man Who Said He Was Glad of It—Almost Universal Grief—Flags at Half Mast.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Author.]

"April 15, 1865," said a middle-aged man to a group of friends the other day, "was one of the most exciting of all my boyhood days.

"My father was a volunteer officer in the northern army, and during his absence south I had been living with my mother on my grandfather's hillside farm in one of the middle states. The farm was about two miles from the nearest postoffice, and, as we were always anxious for news, some one of the family made a trip to the postoffice daily for letters. On that particular day it was I who went. I was accompanied by my favorite playfellow, a boy who lived on the adjoining farm.

"We two had made many such trips together, and some of them had been rather anxious ones, particularly just after important battles had been fought, for on such occasions we were afraid of getting bad news. This time, though, we had no misgivings. We had heard of Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox only a week earlier; we knew the war was nearly over, and, stimulated by the bright spring sunshine, we started out as cheerfully as you please.

"But after we had gone about a mile we began to be a little worried. From a big boulder alongside the road which we called the 'half way stone' we could see the little village far below us in the valley where the postoffice was located.

In front of the postoffice stood a tall pole which had held the stars and stripes aloft in all weathers and every day for four long years. That morning the air was so clear that we could see the flag-pole perfectly, and as we gazed down into the valley we noticed that the pole bore no flag.

Even as we looked, however, some one ran up the bunting, but not to the top, and when its red, white

and blue folds were straightened out by the breeze it was only at half mast. Whatever could be the matter we couldn't imagine, but we lost our light-heartedness immediately in our anxiety to learn. Naturally our first thought was that there had been a big battle, resulting in defeat for the north. That Lincoln might be killed never entered our heads.

"We ran all the rest of the way down the steep hill roads to the village. Just before we reached the postoffice we came to the tavern. As we were passing it the form of a man came flying out of the front door as if unwillingly and impelled by some unseen force. Close behind came the form of another man clad in army blue, and it was apparent that the first of the two had made some remark exceedingly distasteful to the other.

"If I ever hear you speak disrespectfully of Abe Lincoln again," he heard the soldier say as the other picked himself up out of the mud, "I shall hit you in earnest."

"We'd have been glad to remain and learn all about the trouble, but we thought we'd best hurry along and see why the flag had been put at half mast.

Arrived at the postoffice, we found the stoop and building crowded with villagers and farmers. They all seemed very solemn.

Behind the counter the postmaster's daughter, who generally gave out the letters, was crying. Squire Emerson was standing on a box reading something from a New York newspaper that had a deep black border.

"They've killed Abe Lincoln, bub," the postmaster explained in a whisper.

"Listen, and you'll hear the squire read all about it."

"Before the reading had progressed very far the soldier we had seen at the tavern presented himself to Squire Emerson.

"Bill Swett said he was glad the old scoundrel was dead, meaning Lincoln, squire," the soldier explained, "and I pasted Swett one between the eyes. Now I want to plead guilty to assault and pay my fine, but if Swett says it again I shall hit him again."

"But the squire wouldn't listen to the soldier. If he had fined him, I think the crowd would have mobbed the squire."

"On our return we two boys told

every one we met of the fact of Lincoln's death. It was hard for any one to believe us, but we had a newspaper with us that confirmed the sad news. Everywhere the greatest grief began at once to show itself, and almost every farmhouse was speedily decorated with some somber badge of mourning. At our own homes we had not only put up flags at half mast, but we had them edged with black before hoisting them. Next day and for weeks afterward there was hardly a dwelling to be seen, either in the hills or in the valley, over which the stars and stripes were not afloat at half mast, the sincerest token ever shown of almost universal grief."

OSBORN SPENCER.

Lincoln's Most Important Law Case.

Probably the most important lawsuit Mr. Lincoln was engaged in as counsel was one in which he defended the Illinois Central railroad in an action brought by McLean county, Ills., in 1853, to recover taxes alleged to be due the county from the road. In the lower court the case was decided in favor of the railroad. The county appealed to the supreme court, and there it was argued twice and a decision finally rendered in favor of the road. Soon afterward Mr. Lincoln went to Chicago and presented his bill for \$2,000 for legal services. The official to whom he was referred, supposed to be the superintendent, George B. McClellan, who afterward attained such eminence as a general, looked at the bill and expressed great surprise. "Why, sir," he exclaimed, "this is as much as Daniel Webster himself would have charged! We cannot allow such a claim."

"Stung by the rebuff, Lincoln withdrew the bill, hurriedly left the railroad office and started for home. On his way thither he informed some legal acquaintances he met of the occurrence, and they after much persuasion prevailed

upon him to increase the demand to \$5,000 and bring suit for that sum.

This was done at once, and on the trial of the case six lawyers certified that the bill was reasonable, and judgment for that amount went by default.

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Our Type.

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Fine Equipment,
Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills, from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Born. to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bennett, Sheridan avenue, a daughter.

Paul Nellis has taken a clerical position in the office of the C. C. Thompson Pottery company.

Rev. J. G. Reinartz being ill there will be no services at St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church.

A verdict for \$142.98 was given J. S. McCormick in his suit against Mountford & Son at Lisbon today.

M. R. McKinnon has sold to George B. Harvey and E. M. Knowles 24 lots and 24 acres in Liverpool for \$5,580.

Business in the justice's courts is very slow at present. Not one case was entered yesterday, and no complaints were filed this morning.

The library directors failed to meet last evening owing to the exceedingly cold weather. They did not have much business to transact.

William Erlanger and George Hamilton, who served as members on the grand jury during the week, returned to the city last evening.

Today is little pay, but it is estimated there was more money paid out than for some time, as a number of the potteries started during the last pay.

Squire E. W. Hill and brother A. D. Hill, who have been spending several days in Salineville visiting relatives, will return to the city this evening.

Grover S. Cox has returned to the city from Columbus, where he has been spending the week attending the annual convention of the National Brick Workers of America.

J. C. Nicholls, who had a fire in his place of business Thursday afternoon, is suffering severely with his hands which he had burned by the explosion. It will be several weeks before he is able to work.

Evangelist Harris and wife, of Vermont, Ill., who have been in the city several days the guest of friends, left this morning for New Castle, where they will conduct revival services for a few days.

The announcement was made last evening that a prominent young man in Second street would be married to a young lady living in that part of the city. The wedding, it is said, will take place next week.

A freight train was left standing on the siding at the Thompson pottery this morning while the engine went to Wellsville. A small break in some of the machinery rendered it unable to pull a train.

The glost kilnmen at the Goodwin pottery will resume operations next Wednesday morning. The biscuit kiln-hands were compelled to quit work yesterday on account of the cold weather, but resumed work this morning.

A small freight wreck occurred on the Ft. Wayne road at Fair Oaks yesterday. Several freight cars were overturned and the Pittsburg and Bellaire accommodation, due at this city at 7:57 was delayed some time. No one was injured.

B. D. Dawson, aged 70 years, died at his home, 6726 Simon avenue, Pittsburgh, yesterday. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment will be made at Georgetown Monday afternoon upon the arrival of the train due at Smith's Ferry at 3:30 o'clock. Mr. Dawson was at one time a resident of this city, and is well known to many people both here and in Wellsville.

The League of American Wheelmen, at their meeting held yesterday at Providence, R. I., took up the matter of the demand for indemnity for the death of Frank T. Lenz on the Turkish government, and a resolution was adopted urging a speedy settlement by the United States government. Deceased was a cousin of Mrs. J. J. Purinton, of this city, and Mr. Purinton was instrumental in having the case pushed by this government.

TO CONTINUE COLD.

Few More Days of Extreme Weather Predicted.

SURPRISING LOW TEMPERATURE.

Went to 26 Below at Parkersburg, According to Government Record—20 Below at Pittsburg—Deaths From Freezing at a Number of Places.

Weather Forecast For Today.

Western Pennsylvania—Generally fair; the cold weather will probably continue for two or three days longer; fresh to brisk westerly winds.

Ohio—Fair in northeast, probably snow in southwest portion; continued cold weather for two or three days; fresh northwesterly winds.

West Virginia—Increasing cloudiness, probably snow in western portion; continued cold weather for two or three days; west to north winds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The thirteenth consecutive day of abnormally cold weather in the central valleys, west and northwest, was marked by some moderation in the Ohio and upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, although the temperatures in these districts still remained in the neighborhood of zero. In the middle Atlantic states the wave continued with undiminished severity, particularly at Washington, where a minimum of 8 degrees below was recorded.

The mean temperature for Friday was 2 degrees below zero, the lowest daily mean temperature ever recorded in the history of the Washington station.

The temperature in the Ohio and middle Mississippi valleys, western upper lake region and middle Atlantic states were from 1 degree to 18 degrees lower than any previous record for the first decade of February.

At Parkersburg 26 degrees below zero, or 15 degrees lower than any previous record, and at Pittsburg 20 degrees below zero, or 8 degrees lower than any previous record.

During the day, however, there was a marked rise, and last night the temperature in the upper Ohio valley was close to zero, which was also about the average New England temperature.

In the northwest and central Rocky mountain region there was another decided fall, accompanied by snow, the temperature having fallen from 10 degrees to 40 degrees, and ranging from zero in central Colorado to 30 degrees below zero in Northwestern North Dakota.

In the south there was a tendency toward a slight rise, except along the west gulf coast.

Snow was falling in Southern Illinois, Missouri, South Dakota and the middle slope. There were also light local snows in Lower Michigan and Western New York and light local rains and snows in the South Atlantic and Gulf states.

In the plateau and Pacific coast regions there were light snows and rains in the northern portions followed by generally fair weather without any temperature changes of consequence.

Snows and rains were indicated in the southern states and snow from the Ohio valley westward and in the southwest. Generally fair weather is expected to prevail elsewhere.

The cold wave is expected to continue generally, except on the gulf and extreme South Atlantic coasts and there will probably be no marked abatement for at least several days.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—Twenty degrees below zero was announced by Forecaster Ridgeway.

Owners of thermometers, which they regard as accurate and as scientific as that of the weather official, recorded a different tale. About the same hour as that registered at the government building, it was 27 below at the corner of Fifth and Penn avenues, 14 at Bedford avenue, 22 at Bellevue, 15 in central Allegheny, 22 on Troy Hill and 25 at the Lake Erie depot. At Point Breeze the thermometer registered 26 and at several other points the readings ranged from 22 to 24.

Two deaths, directly the result of the zero weather, were reported to the coroner. They occurred near Morgan station, on the Panhandle railroad, in South Fayette township, where John Gillespie, a coal miner, and Patrick O'Grady, a gardener, were found lying side by side in a small hut, both frozen to death. Liquor was probably the primary cause leading to their deaths.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 11.—Hugh Gallagher, father of Neal Gallagher, a member of Company D, Tenth regiment, was found frozen to death at Leisenring No. 3. He was about 80 years old.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 11.—Jas. Jackson, colored, was frozen to death at his home and his two little children were found in the bed almost frozen.

GUYANDOTTE, W. Va., Feb. 11.—One fatality from the cold was reported here.

ALLIANCE, O., Feb. 11.—A Pennsylvania locomotive froze while working in the yards. Reed Kalston was taken from his engine almost dead.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Feb. 11.—The infant son of Sophia Johns was found frozen to death in the shanty in which the mother lived.

DUNBAR, Pa., Feb. 11.—Poor Director Stewart Newcomer drove six miles into the mountains and rescued a family by the name of Brown, who were in destitute circumstances and would have perished before many hours. They were taken to the county home.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The cold claimed numerous victims. Two men froze to death.

The dead:

Charles Jacobson, died from cold and exposure.

Unidentified man, found dead on the sidewalk at 514 Halsted street.

All the others sustained frost bites, some of them serious.

OLATHE, Kan., Feb. 11.—"Aunt Dicy" Dibbs, aged 80 years, was found frozen to death in her home at Shawnee, where she had lived alone for years. She had apparently hurt herself by a fall and was unable to call for help.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 11.—While returning to his home in Archbald from his work in Jermyn Michael Roche, a miner, aged 48 years, was overcome by the cold weather and his dead body was found frozen to the ground. The temperature here was 20 degrees below zero. On the Pocono it was 25 below.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 11.—At Jersey Shore the mercury dropped to 23 below, while the coldest spot reported was at Proctor, where it registered 37 degrees below.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 11.—The temperature was 21 degrees below zero, colder than was ever known in this region, and dropping. Many cases of persons being found unconscious in the snow were reported from the north of Umbria county, at the crest of the Alleghenies.

The temperature record at Ebensburg was 32 degrees below and at Gallitzin 35.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—The extremely cold weather abated, the thermometer rising from 12 to 2 below zero. The coldest point near here was at Remington, O., where 17 below zero was recorded.

Near Bloomington, Ind., J. W. Hinckle, who had served several terms as sheriff, was found dead on the roadside, having frozen to death while going home.

Near Dayton, O., Martin Duffinger was found dead. He was frozen to death while out feeding his hogs.

At Cincinnati the only death from freezing was that of Mrs. Mary Haavikamp, but there have been numerous cases of frozen limbs.

DENVER, Feb. 11.—The apparently interminable snowstorm on the mountains in the vicinity of Leadville resumed sway after a brief respite. However, the wind and cold had abated and the conditions were more favorable for the work of breaking down the snow barriers which had closed the railroads and cut many mountain towns off from communication with the outside world.

The Leadville mine and smelter managers made good their offer of about 1,000 snow shovels to open the Denver and Rio Grande railroad between Leadville and Malta, in order to get coal into the camp. Gangs relieved each other. Much hard work was required to remove the ice from the rails, but the track was finally cleared so that it was possible to run into Leadville 20 cars of coal that had been stalled at Malta.

On the Colorado Midland a large force of men working under the direction of Agent Snee succeeded in breaking the blockade at Snowden and brought in 30 cars of coal.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 11.—Thermometers reached 23 degrees below zero.

ZANESVILLE, O., Feb. 11.—It was certainly the coldest weather ever known in the Muskingum valley. Certainly the coldest since 1871. Reliable thermometers marked 20 to 30 degrees below zero, according to location.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—It was 8 degrees below zero in the weather bureau thermometer located on top of the bureau building and was 4 to 6 degrees lower near the ground. The record for Washington was 14 degrees below zero in 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—The cold weather in this city broke all existing records of the weather bureau during its 29 years of existence, the minimum temperature being 6 below. The thermometer was even lower in the suburban districts, where it hovered around 10 and 12 degrees below.

George Stewart, aged 35 years, was found dead from the cold in a stable, and there were a great number of prostrations, some or which are likely to prove fatal.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Feb. 11.—The mercury registered at Tobyhanna, on the Pocono mountains, 25 degrees below zero; at Brodheadsville it was 18 below; at Bache, just above Bushkill, Pike county, it was 30 degrees below.

RIDGEWAY, Pa., Feb. 11.—The thermometer ranged from 20 to 24 degrees below zero. The schools were closed, trains delayed and the highways leading to the town are snowblocked.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Feb. 11.—The temperature varied from 25 to 30 degrees below zero here, the coldest in 15 years. The wind was blowing hard, which made it almost impossible to do any outside work.

MARIETTA, O., Feb. 11.—Self-registering thermometers here showed the astounding record of 33 to 36 degrees below zero.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 11.—The thermometer registered 27 degrees below zero.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Feb. 11.—Twenty-four degrees below zero. Great suffering was reported throughout Southern West Virginia. Country mail routes were abandoned. Farmers are losing heavily from stock freezing to death.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—Frozen water pipes caused a fatal explosion in the kitchen of the female department of the Home of the Friendless, Druid Hill and Lafayette avenues.

Martha Boliske, aged 7 years, was instantly killed.

Florence Reitsnyder, aged 10 years, was so badly burned that she died a few hours later, after being removed to the hospital.

Mary Welsh, a cook, was seriously burned, but probably will recover.

Two Filipino Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—On the steamer from Yokohama came "General" B. Riego de Dios and Senor M. Rivera, who are Aguinaldo's "special commissioners" to Washington. They were very much disturbed when told of the latest developments in the Philippines.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The cold claimed numerous victims. Two men froze to death.

The dead:

SECOND BOYS RIOTED.

Charged With Looting Merchandise, at Macon.

COLONEL KUERT WAS ACCUSED.

Alleged He Ordered Wagons to Leave Camp and Allowed Some of Men to Commit Outrages—Other Officers Repudiated Such Actions.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 11.—The merchants and business men of Macon are highly indignant over robberies committed by the members of the Second Ohio regiment as they were being mustered out of the service of the United States. A large number of merchants sent wagons loaded with merchandise out to the camp to sell to the discharged soldiers. The colonel ordered them to leave the camp, and upon their refusal to do so, the men began to loot the wagons.

Later they came to the city, and while under the influence of whisky went into several stores and walked out with goods in full view of the amazed merchants. Several of them were arrested and after turning over the goods were released.

This conduct was not general with the members of the regiment, and is deeply deplored by a large number of the better class of the men. A number of the officers of the regiment signed the following written statement:

"The officers and men of the Second Ohio, with the exception of the colonel, J. A. Kuert, feel very much chagrined at the outrage perpetrated upon several of your merchants at the camp grounds. They went as free Americans selling their goods and delivering to men who had previously engaged them. The colonel ordered them out of the grounds and threatened to turn the boys loose on their wares if they did not go. This was practically telling the men to go ahead and rob the merchants and was an outrage by which a majority of the men are very much humiliated.

(Signed)

"CAPTAIN R. D. SMITH,
"LIEUTENANT C. C. RUTLEDGE,
"LIEUTENANT J. F. HENKLE,
"E. E. SYKES,
"W. W. WILSON,
"MAJOR WORTHINGTON KAUFZMAN,
"JOHN COREY,
"MAJOR CAMPBELL."

A requisition will probably be made on the governor of Ohio for the return of Colonel Kuert to this state for prosecution on a charge of aiding and abetting robbers.

Colonel Kuert was waited on before he left by one of the merchants. He said he was not responsible for the conduct of the men, as they were no longer his command and he had nothing to do with them.

Plea For Mrs. George.

CANTON, Feb. 11.—A plea in abatement of the indictment against Mrs. Anna E. George, charged with having killed George D. Saxton, was filed. The questions raised were practically the same as those presented in the motion to quash, which was overruled last week. It will be argued next week.

Fire at Mansfield.

MANSFIELD, Feb. 11.—An explosion in the jpanning department of the Baxter Stove works caused a fire with a loss of \$100,000, with only a fraction as much insurance.

MAY SUPPORT MATAAFA.

Significant Statement From a British Official on the Samoan Situation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Samoan trouble assumed a somewhat new phase according to the view of leading diplomatic authorities. This was in part foreshadowed in the official statement of the parliamentary secretary in the house of commons Thursday to the effect that further information would be awaited before considering the recognition of Mataafa as king of Samoa.

Mataafa is not the claimant who has thus far received the support of the British and American authorities, as they have upheld Malietoa Tanu, who had been declared by Chief Justice Chambers, an American, as rightfully entitled to the throne.

While the announcement in the house of commons is open to various interpretations, yet it seems to imply quite clearly that the recognition of Mataafa, who was upheld by the Germans, may be taken into consideration.

INTEREST IN MILES INQUIRY

THE ADVERTISERS.

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Later they came to the city, and while under the influence of whisky went into several stores and walked out with goods in full view of the amazed merchants. Several of them were arrested and after turning over the goods were released.

This conduct was not general with the members of the regiment, and is deeply deplored by a large number of the better class of the men. A number of the officers of the regiment signed the following written statement:

"The officers and men of the Second Ohio, with the exception of the colonel, J. A. Kuert, feel very much chagrined at the outrage perpetrated upon several of your merchants at the camp grounds. They went as free Americans selling their goods and delivering to men who had previously engaged them. The colonel ordered them out of the grounds and threatened to turn the boys loose on their wares if they did not go. This was practically telling the men to go ahead and rob the merchants and was an outrage by which a majority of the men are very much humiliated.

(Signed)

"CAPTAIN R. D. SMITH,
"LIEUTENANT C. C. RUTLEDGE,
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"E. E. SYKES,
"W. W. WILSON,
"MAJOR WORTHINGTON KAUTZMAN,
"JOHN COREY,
"MAJOR CAMPBELL."

A requisition will probably be made on the governor of Ohio for the return of Colonel Kuert to this state for prosecution on a charge of aiding and abetting robbers.

Colonel Kuert was waited on before he left by one of the merchants. He said he was not responsible for the conduct of the men, as they were no longer his command and he had nothing to do with them.

Pla For Mrs. George.

CANTON, Feb. 11.—A plea in abatement of the indictment against Mrs. Anna E. George, charged with having killed George D. Saxton, was filed. The questions raised were practically the same as those presented in the motion to quash, which was overruled last week. It will be argued next week.

Fire at Mansfield.

MANSFIELD, Feb. 11.—An explosion in the japanning department of the Baxter Stove works caused a fire with a loss of \$100,000, with only a fraction as much insurance.

MAY SUPPORT MATAAFA.

Significant Statement From a British Official on the Samoan Situation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Samoan trouble assumed a somewhat new phase according to the view of leading diplomatic authorities. This was in part foreshadowed in the official statement of the parliamentary secretary in the house of commons Thursday to the effect that further information would be awaited before considering the recognition of Mataafa as king of Samoa.

Mataafa is not the claimant who has thus far received the support of the British and American authorities, as they have upheld Malietoa Tanu, who had been declared by Chief Justice Chambers, an American, as rightfully entitled to the throne.

While the announcement in the house of commons is open to various interpretations, yet it seems to imply quite clearly that the recognition of Mataafa, who was upheld by the Germans, may be taken into consideration.

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Both Sides Will Have Much Data to Support Their Claims.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Next to news from the Philippines, interest in the war department centers on the 15th of February, when the court of inquiry to investigate General Miles' "embalmed beef" charges will convene. Both the testimony of General Miles and of the commissary department will likely consist in the main of official reports and both will be voluminous. General Eagan was still at the war department denying himself to all visitors except personal friends. He was relieved of the routine work of his office, which was being transacted by his assistants, and was free to devote himself to correlating all

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Later they came to the city, and while under the influence of whisky went into several stores and walked out with goods in full view of the amazed merchants. Several of them were arrested and after turning over the goods were released.

This conduct was not general with the members of the regiment, and is deeply deplored by a large number of the better class of the men. A number of the officers of the regiment signed the following written statement:

"The officers and men of the Second Ohio, with the exception of the colonel, J. A. Kuert, feel very much chagrined at the outrage perpetrated upon several of your merchants at the campgrounds. They went as free Americans selling their goods and delivering to men who had previously engaged them. The colonel ordered them out of the grounds and threatened to turn the boys loose on their wares if they did not go. This was practically telling the men to go ahead and rob the merchants and was an outrage by which a majority of the men are very much humiliated.

(Signed)

"CAPTAIN R. D. SMITH,
"LIEUTENANT C. C. RUTLEDGE,
"LIEUTENANT J. F. HENKLE,
"E. E. SYKES,
"W. W. WILSON,
"MAJOR WORTHINGTON KAUTZMAN,
"JOHN COREY,
"MAJOR CAMPBELL."

A requisition will probably be made on the governor of Ohio for the return of Colonel Kuert to this state for prosecution on charge of aiding and abetting robbers.

Colonel Kuert was waited on before he left by one of the merchants. He said he was not responsible for the conduct of the men, as they were no longer his command and he had nothing to do with them.

Plea For Mrs. George.

CANTON, Feb. 11.—A plea in abatement of the indictment against Mrs. Anna E. George, charged with having killed George D. Saxton, was filed. The questions raised were practically the same as those presented in the motion to quash, which was overruled last week. It will be argued next week.

Fire at Mansfield.

MANSFIELD, Feb. 11.—An explosion in the jannering department of the Faxon Stove works caused a fire with a loss of \$100,000, with only a fraction as much insurance.

MAY SUPPORT MATAAFA.

Significant Statement From a British Official on the Samoan Situation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Samoan trouble assumed somewhat new phase according to the view of leading diplomatic authorities. This was in part foreshadowed in the official statement of the parliamentary secretary in the house of commons Thursday to the effect that further information would be awaited before considering the recognition of Mataafa as king of Samoa.

Mataafa is not the claimant who has thus far received the support of the British and American authorities, as they have upheld Malietoa Tanu, who had been declared by Chief Justice Chambers, an American, as rightfully entitled to the throne.

While the announcement in the house of commons is open to various interpretations, yet it seems to imply quite clearly that the recognition of Mataafa, who was upheld by the Germans, may be taken into consideration.

INTEREST IN MILES INQUIRY

Both Sides Will Have Much Data to Support Their

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 209.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1899.

TWO CENTS



[From McClure's Magazine.]

LINCOLN & BERRY'S STORE AT NEW SALEM, ILL.



LINCOLN'S LAST PRIVATE RESIDENCE, SPRINGFIELD.

THE STYLE OF LINCOLN.

Some Felicitous Expressions
From His Tongue and Pen.

HIS MODES OF THOUGHT ORIGINAL.

Free From Pedantry, His Literary
Polish Was Racy of the Early
"West"—Lofty and Impressive Sen-
tences and Stinging Sarcasm.

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Propertius says that "the ivy thrives best when left to itself; the wild strawberry in rocky shades, and wild birds sing better than art can teach them."

The accuracy of this view is attested, as often before, by the example which Mr. Lincoln has given to the world in his literary style, which exhibits a power and when needed a delicacy of expression unexcelled in the literature of its kind in modern days. Mr. Lincoln received no education except the mere learning to read and write, and all else was acquired either by desultory reading of classical authors or by attrition with his fellows of the frontier practice, who had obtained such a degree of literary polish as was practicable in the early days of the region known as "the west." Nor is there anything forced or pedantic in his style. It is not even "raw," but with all his force of expression he at the same time wrote with the ease and grace of a belles lettres scholar. It has been aptly said that his modes of thought were *sui generis*, and hence he demanded odd and bizarre modes of expression. Such is undoubtedly the fact, but it is particularly noticeable that his (sometimes) startling expressions do not shock one by their abruptness, and certainly never by their coarseness or vulgarity. He has no favorite expressions as such and no pomp or involution of language, and when he uses expressions out of the beaten literary track it is designed by him to strongly enforce a point or to elucidate a novel idea. Another thing more prosaic is that, although he never studied grammar, except at New Salem in solitude, yet he is always grammatical. I think no instance can be found to the contrary, an attestation that he cared as much for the humbler offices of literature as for the more ornate.

When he was 23 years of age, he thus wrote to the voters of his county:

"Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it be true or not, I can say for one that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed of my fellow men by rendering myself worthy of their esteem. How far I shall succeed in gratifying this ambition is yet to be developed. I was born and have ever remained in the most humble walks of life. I have no wealthy or popular relations or friends to recommend me. *** If the good people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the background, I have been too familiar with disappointment to be very much chagrined."

This is his first public utterance, and it betrays the workings of his mind, showing alike his ambition, his humility and his pessimism. One cannot but see that he writes as if he conceived that he was somehow entitled to the position (which he was not at all), and that he had a right to feel aggrieved if it should be denied to him. It also exhibits his despondency as meaning to say "Just my luck!" It also shows his humility, in effect saying, "I can endure abuse with equanimity, as I have had abundant experience in that line." But the sequel attested that he knew the situation better than any one else, for when he did get into the legislature he took the lead at once over veterans in that line.

Denunciations of the slave power had become very threadbare by the time that he took up the tale, but he revived attention to it by his peculiar mode of treating the unsavory subject, and he exhibited and demonstrated its odiousness, fallacy and impolicy in a variety of ways, some original in essence and others in an ethical sense, but original in the modes of expression. As one example, he says that the according to one man a right to enslave another bears a "strong resemblance to the old argument for the 'divine right of kings.'



By the latter the king is to do just as he pleases with his white subjects, being responsible to God alone. By the former the white man is to do just as he pleases with his black slaves, being responsible to God alone. The two things are precisely alike, and it is but natural that they should find similar arguments to sustain them."

At another time he said, "Every man, black, white or yellow, has a mouth to be fed and two hands with which to feed it, and bread should be allowed to go to that mouth without controversy."

The inconsistency, if not indeed hypocrisy, of professed Christians upholding the institution of slavery he rebukes thus: "To read in the Bible, as the Word himself, that 'in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,' and to preach therefrom that in the sweat of other men's faces shalt thou eat bread, to my mind can scarcely be reconciled with honest sincerity. When brought to my final reckoning, may I have to answer for robbing no man of his goods. Yet more tolerable even this than for robbing one of himself and all that was his. When a year or two ago, these professed holy men of the south met in the semblance of prayer and devotion and in the name of him who said, 'As ye would all men should do unto you,

versus and eternal, it (the Declaration of Independence) is assailed, and sneered at, and construed, and hawked at, and torn till if its framers could rise from their graves they could not at all recognize it. All the powers of earth seem rapidly combining against him. Mammon is after him, ambition follows, philosophy follows, and the theology of the day is fast joining the cry. They have him in his prison house; they have searched his person and left no prying instrument with him. One after another they have closed the heavy iron doors upon him, and now they have him, as it were, bolted in with a lock of a hundred keys, which can never be unlocked without the concurrence of every key—

the keys in the hands of 100 different men and they scattered to 100 different places, and they stand musing as to what invention in all the dominions of mind and matter can be produced to make the impossibility of the escape more complete than it is."

He can even be sarcastic on occasion. In a letter he says: "On the question of liberty as a principle we are not what we have been. When we were the political slaves of King George and wanted to be free, we called the maxim that 'all men are created equal' a self evident truth, but now when we have grown fat and have lost all dread of being slaves ourselves we have become so greedy to be masters that we call the same maxim a self evident lie. The Fourth of July has not quite dwindled away. It is still a great day for burning firecrackers."

Who but Lincoln could have attested the selfishness of slavery thus: "The plainest print cannot be read through a gold eagle, and it will be ever hard to find many men who will send a slave to Liberia and pay his passage while they can send him to a new country—Kansas, for instance—and sell him for \$1,500 and the rise?"

What could be more felicitously stated than this: "The Nebraska bill finds no model in any law from Adam till today. As Phillips says of Napoleon, the Nebraska bill is 'grand, gloomy and peculiar, wrapped in the solitude of its own originality, without a model and without a shadow upon the earth?'

He had an experimental view of the horrors of slavery, which he thus narrates: "A gentleman had purchased 12 negroes in different parts of Kentucky and was taking them to a farm in the south. They were chained, six and six together. A small iron clevis was around the left wrist of each and this fastened to the main chain by a shorter one at a convenient distance from the others, so that the negroes were strung together precisely like so many fish upon a trot line. In this condition they were being separated forever from the scenes of their childhood, their friends, their fathers and mothers, and brothers and sisters, and many of them from their wives and children, and going into perpetual slavery, where the lash of the master is proverbially more ruthless and unrelenting than any other where, and yet amid all these distressing circumstances, as we would think them, they were the most cheerful and apparently happy creatures on board. One, whose offense, for which he had been sold, was an overfondness for his wife, played the fiddle almost continually, and the others danced, sang, cracked jokes and played various games with cards from day to day. How true it is that 'God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb,' or, in other words, that he renders the worst of human conditions tolerable, while he permits the best to be nothing better than tolerable!"

The peroration to his agricultural address at Milwaukee in September, 1859, is in these beautiful expressions: "It is said an eastern monarch once charged his wise men to invent him a sentence to be ever in view, and which should be true and appropriate in all times and situations. They presented him the words, 'And this, too, shall pass away. How much it expressed! How chastening in the hour of pride! How consoling in the depths of affliction! 'And this, too, shall pass away.' And yet, let us hope it is not quite true. Let us hope rather that by the best cultivation of the physical world beneath and around us and the intellectual and moral world within us we shall secure an individual, social and political prosperity and hap-

piness whose course shall be upward and onward, and which, while the earth endures, shall not pass away."

How beautiful and impressive are these sentiments, thrown off in the hasty and inconsiderateness of epistolary correspondence: "I am in no boastful mood, I shall not do more than I can, but I shall do all I can to save the government, which is my sworn duty as well as my personal inclination. I shall do nothing in malice. What I deal with is too vast for malicious dealing." The following extract from a letter, evidently written in great haste and amid the pressure of official cares, has been often reproduced and as often admired, but it cannot be repeated too often: "The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea. Thanks to the great northwest for it. Not yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, Empire, Keystone and Jersey hewing their ways right and left. The sunny south, too, in more colors than one, also lent a helping hand. On the spot their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. * * * Nor must Uncle Sam's web feet be forgotten. At all the watery margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay and the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all. For the great republic, for the principle it lives by and keeps alive, for man's vast future, thanks to all."

Such gems of literature are incident to any of his lingual or indited productions, alike to deeply studied state papers and hasty scribblings. They do not "smell of the lamp." They are spontaneous and unheralded and are both *sui generis* in style and also have a peculiar brand or bouquet which reveals their authorship as unerringly as if they were authoritatively marked Lincolnian, and which is the informal title which critics have bestowed upon them. His bold sentences have the ruggedness and irregularity of a gnarled oak. They will endure through the ages, like Shakespeare, both by the force of thought and expression, while a thousand *dolce far niente* thoughts clad in *dolce far niente* expressions will perish in a night. H. C. WHITNEY.

LINCOLN'S VIEW OF THE FINAL OUTCOME.

I think that superficial and certainly optimistic historians are prone to indulge in the cheerful opinion that the great president never doubted or wavered in his belief that we should conquer the rebellion at last. I assert, on the authority of the great president himself, that he had very feeble hopes of conquering the rebellion during the first few months of the war. Within ten days after the luckless battle of Bull Run he spoke with a settled conviction as follows: "I intend to make and keep the blockade as effective as I can. That is very difficult to do, and it gives me a great deal of trouble, as the line of coast is long, but I attach great importance to that measure, and I mean to do the best I can about it. Then I want to move a column of the army into east Tennessee to liberate the Union sentiment there. I want to press them here in Virginia and keep them away from Washington. I want to hem those in who are fighting us and make a feint against Richmond and drive them away from Manassas. I hope that ultimately they will get tired of it, and arouse and say to their leaders and to their politicians, 'This thing has got to stop!' That is our only chance. It is plain to me that it's of no use trying to subdue those people if they remain united and bound they won't be subdued."

Leonard Swett confirmed this view in his speech at the unveiling of the monument at Lincoln park, in Chicago, thus: "The first two years of the war were years of doubt with Mr. Lincoln. He did not see any way in which we could conquer a people so numerous, so brave, and who occupied more than half of the territorial extent of the whole country. I do not believe that during this time any man ever heard him say that he could see we were going to be successful in the war."

HENRY C. WHITNEY.

London has a resident population of nearly 1,000 professional orchestral instrumentalists.

RECORD OF MANY YEARS

Shows the Presence of a Host of Cold Days,

BUT NONE LIKE THIS SNAP

At Times the Mercury Has Fallen Below the Zero Mark, and Once It Continued For a Week, but the Lowest Was Six Degrees—Interesting Reading Just Now.

The bitter cold of the past few days has aroused that interest in weather which is never felt except during times of extremity, and no one will deny that the period in question comes under that head. A number of records have been examined for data relating to years long since measured in eternity, and while many old residents have been glad to recall the coldest days of their lives a carefully kept table of temperature for each day or week is by no means common. J. M. Kelly, who has for a number of years interested himself in the matter possesses one that is without criticism, some of the notes being particularly interesting. Through the courtesy of Mr. Kelly the *News Review* was permitted to examine the book and found in its pages much data that will undoubtedly be eagerly read.

The week that ended March 22, 1885, was particularly trying, the mercury having been during all that time below the zero mark, while on Jan. 28, 1888, it was at zero. Feb. 10, 1889, was evidently a cold day for that winter since the record given is eight degrees above, but it became colder March 7 when one degree above is noted. A cold period was experienced in January of 1892 for the mercury on the 10th fell two degrees below zero. It remained cold for several days, and 10 days later the lowest record Mr. Kelly has, six degrees below zero, was noted.

The next cold weather of any considerable importance did not come until the next year when Jan. 10 again proved to be an almost unbearable day, for the thermometer registered six degrees on the wrong side. From that time this section was not troubled to any considerable extent until the beginning of the winter of 1894-5, which will be readily recalled by many persons in the city but who have doubtless neglected to remember the dates and readings. Dec. 28, of that year, ushered in a cold snap of unusual severity, the mercury retiring to a point below zero, and dropping down another point the next day. Then it changed with rising temperature for some time, in fact until the mark showed 40 degrees at 1 o'clock the afternoon of Jan. 12. Without warning almost the mercury began falling, and a blizzard that will be remembered as among the most fierce this section has ever known, swept through the valley. At 6 o'clock that evening the zero register had been touched and six inches of snow covered the ground. The storm burst with such sudden fury that much suffering was the result.

The next change of importance came January 4, 1896, when the mercury was dangerously near zero, but stopped at one point above. March 18 of the same year it fell to the mark which seems to be its object of attack during the winter season.

A glance through the interesting record brings to light some facts regarding the temperature of this particular section that will astonish any but those who have experienced them and turn green with envy the people who live in the most erratic climate on earth. The fall of 1896 is an excellent example. The morning of September 23 was cold and chilly, and when the average resident investigated he found that an eighth of an inch of ice had fallen. Yet Thanksgiving of that year was a beautiful day, with the average thermometer registering 80 degrees. Another instance is the spring and summer of 1894, when March 25 was warm in a temperature of 85, while July 7 was almost like a fall day, with only 65.

Feb. 19, 1893, saw the most severe snow storm this section had known in 25 years, and during the winter of 1892-3 the river was frozen from shore to shore on two occasions, Dec. 22 and Jan. 11. March 18 will be the anniversary of the great snow storm of 1888, when New York was buried almost from view and trains did not move for three days.

Mr. Kelly has carefully watched the records of the past few days and they are being added to the list, making additional proof that this is indeed a great country, even though nothing but the climate in the immediate vicinity of the fortieth parallel, north, is under consideration.

WITHSTOOD THE SHOCK.

Business Not Shaken by Speculative Reaction—Extraordinary Activity Reported, Said Dun's Review.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, said in part:

The solid basis for good business has not been shaken by speculative reaction. Stocks have been slightly lower and the market is all the safer because much unsoundness and reason have been shaken out. Speculation in wheat, which for a time depressed prices, has also taken a turn and with heavy exports the market tends upward again.

Meanwhile dispatches from all parts of the country show extraordinary activity in the chief branches of trade, and a business much larger than a year ago in nearly all. The heavy excess of exports over imports continues, New York exports having been in five weeks 16 per cent larger than last year, while imports were 9 per cent larger.

In wheat Americans are getting profits, even though prices are lower than they were some months ago. After some yielding the price rose to 79.85 cents and the May option rose 1/4 cent during the week, with Atlantic exports of 3,966,692 bushels, flour included, against 2,174,921 last year, and total exports, including the Pacific, 4,647,445 bushels against 2,900,415 last.

Western receipts have been 5,056,446 bushels against 2,957,770 for the week last year, while corn exports for the week were also 3,102,009 bushels against 3,355,976 last year.

At higher or lower prices foreigners are constantly taking more wheat and corn from us than in any previous year.

What wool is worth in view of the great stocks yet unconsumed few are able to judge, and that fact hinders adjustment of prices for goods.

Sales have been small, only 6,475,400 pounds at the three chief markets for the week, against 5,303,200 last year and 9,175,900 in the same week of 1897, but this year and in 1897 the buying has by no means represented consumption only. While quarter and half blood wool and delaine have been in demand and firm, the quotations indicate weakness in Ohio and other fleece.

The iron industry is so exploited by consolidations and attempts of that nature that it is wonderful prices have not reflected distrust. Instead there have been general advances in pig because the demand has been large, for Bessemer at Pittsburgh at \$11.40 and Grey forge to \$10.75 and in finished products because nearly all are in demand beyond the capacity of works for some time to come. The advance of 10 cents per kg in wire nails by the association was not caused by any especial pressure for supplies, but rails have advanced \$2 per ton and bars \$1 because of urgent demand, especially at Philadelphia and Chicago, for several thousand cars, and plate mills are everywhere overcrowded.

At the same time the many negotiations for consolidation of interests arrest trade in some quarters and disturb it in others, causing unusual irregularity in prices. The pipe consolidation appears to be stopped for the moment by opposition of one company, but the activity is greater than ever before. The demand for black sheets is beyond the capacity of the mills.

Failures for the week have been 217 in the United States against 295 last year and 35 in Canada against 43 last year.

BERESFORD IN AMERICA.

Advocating "Open Door" In China—Spheres of Influence" Would Injure America.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The new Japanese liner America Maru arrived here from China and Japan, via Honolulu. On board the vessel was Lord Charles Beresford, admiral of the British navy. The America Maru was met at the Heads by a government tugboat bearing a party of distinguished citizens, who went to welcome the visiting admiral, who comes to this country on a three-fold capacity, vis: As a British statesman, an officer of the royal navy and a commissioner from the associated chambers of commerce of England.

Lord Beresford's proposal of an "open door" policy in the Orient has been received with great attention throughout the world. In an interview Lord Beresford said in part:

"It means simply that instead of 'spheres of influence,' which means the breaking up of the Chinese empire, that England, America, Germany and Japan shall, by agreement, maintain free and equal commercial relations for all in the Orient. It includes the reorganization of the Chinese army, officered both as to commissioned and non commissioned officers by Europeans, that the Chinese empire may be properly policed and life and property made safe."

"If the spheres of influence policy is allowed to be adopted Russia will, of course, become all powerful in the north, France in the south, England, of course, cannot get everything. Germany will get what she can, while America will probably get nothing."

Dr. Robert Stewart Asphyxiated.

SPRINGFIELD, Pa., Feb. 11.—Dr. Robert C. Stewart was found dead in his room, having been asphyxiated during the night by illuminating gas. Two dogs in the room were also asphyxiated. There are two stop cocks on the gas feed pipe, and it is supposed that in turning off one the doctor accidentally turned on the other. Dr. Stewart was a brother of Judge John Stewart of Chambersburg, a Republican candidate for United States senator.

Work of L. A. W. Meeting.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 11.—To continue the control of bicycle racing, both professional and amateur, to exclude the former from membership, but to allow them a representative at the national assembly, and, according to President Keenan, a representative on the racing board, were the main results of the 1899 national assembly of the League of American Wheelmen, which finished its work in this city.

President Recommended a Cable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The president sent a message to congress calling attention to the urgent necessity for the construction of a cable across the Pacific ocean. It did not make any specific recommendation as to the mode by which the cable shall be secured, the main point being that it was imperatively necessary a cable should be laid.

TAKING OF CALOOCAN.

Otis Reported Enemy Driven Out Easily.

SHOTS AT THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

Rebel Sharpshooters Fired at Some of the Tenth Boys, but They Remained in the Trenches—Filipinos Had Heavy Loss—American Loss Slight.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The following dispatch from General Otis was received:

"MANILA, Feb. 10. Adjutant General:

"Insurgents collected considerable force between Manila and Caloocan, where Aguinaldo reported to be and threatened attack and uprising in city. This afternoon swung left of McArthur's division, which is north of Pasig river, into Caloocan, driving enemy easy. Our left now at Caloocan. Our loss slight, that of insurgents considerable. Particulars in morning. Attack preceded by one-half hour's firing from two of Admiral Dewey's vessels. (Signed) 'OTIS.'

MANILA, Feb. 11.—The American forces made a combined attack upon Caloocan and reduced it in short order.

At a signal from the tower of the De La Loma church the United States double-turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire from the bay with the big guns of her fore turret on the earthworks with great effect.

Soon afterward the Utah battery bombarded the place from the land side.

The rebels reserved their fire until the bombardment ceased, when they fired volleys of musketry as the Montana regiment advanced on the jungle.

The Kansas regiment, on the extreme left, with the Third artillery deploying to the right, charged across the open and carried the earthworks, cheering under a heavy fire. Supported by the artillery at the church, the troops further advanced, driving the enemy, fighting every foot, right into the town line, and penetrated to the presidency and lowered the Filipino flag.

The enemy's sharpshooters in the jungle on the right, fired at long range on the Pennsylvania regiment, but the rebels were soon silenced by shrapnel shells and the Pennsylvanians remained in the trenches.

As the Americans advanced they burned the native huts.

The rebels were mowed down like grass, but the American loss was slight.

In anticipation of a native uprising in this city, unusual precautions were taken here Thursday night by the American military authorities. Fortunately the steps taken proved unnecessary. The Filipinos are evidently convinced that an uprising would prove suicidal to them.

The Visayan commissioners arrested on board the Uranus sailed for Iloilo yesterday, with the Tennessee regiment, on board the United States transport St. Paul.

The Uranus cleared for Iloilo on Saturday, but instead of sailing on Sunday she was detained by the American authorities.

The taking of the Chinese cemetery on the 5th by the Montana and Pennsylvania regiments was a superb piece of work. A brilliantly executed advance up the slope in the open made a battle picture that would delight any veteran.

A SOLDIER'S BODY FOUND.

Reported by General Otis—Mentioned Buying Horses and Other Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Three telegrams were received by the war department from General Otis at Manila. In the first he said, in answer to inquiries of the war department, that the body of Cass White, Company B, First Colorado, had been recovered from the river. White had been shot in the head. The second dispatch said Corporal George B. Wardlaw, Utah artillery, had been slightly wounded in the left ankle; condition good.

The third dispatch, timed Manila, 11 a.m., Feb. 10, referred entirely to the purchase of some horses and other supplies and made no reference to any further engagement with the insurgents.

PRIEST DIED IN KLONDIKE.

Old Man Frozen to Death—Shooting and Robbery.

DAWSON CITY, Jan. 18, via Seattle, Wash., Feb. 11.—There is little news from the Klondike claims as yet this year. The stampedes to new districts are of frequent occurrence, but no important discoveries are reported.

Father Judge, who founded St. Mary's hospital here, is dead of pneumonia.

Tom McFathrick, an old man, was found frozen in his cabin Dec. 22.

Word comes from Circle City of the shooting of Joe Moranzie and the robbery of a saloon by two masked men. Moranzie may die. Many river boats now fast in the ice will probably be crushed when the thaw comes.

Disinfectants For Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—General Ludlow awarded a contract to A. E. Woolf to manufacture and supply patent disinfectants for Havana. A plant is to be established immediately to supply 50,000 gallons of the disinfectant every 12 hours, the work to be completed early in March. The disinfectant will be used to sprinkle the streets, flush the cesspools, scrub the houses and keep up a continual flow in the sewers.

DENIED HIS GUILT.

Molineaux Declared His Innocence of the Adams Poisoning—Cornish Gave Further Testimony.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Harry S. Cornish, who gave the poison to Mrs. Kate Adams, was again a witness at the coroner's inquest.

Cornish was again somewhat reticent and equivocal in some of his answers to questions put to him by the assistant district attorney. In an interview with a number of newspaper representatives previous to the commencement of the examination Cornish, when asked if he knew Mrs. Molineaux and if she could have any connect on with the case, said that he wished the assistant district attorney would ask him that question on the stand.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, put the very question to him, to which Cornish made the following answer:

"I never saw Mrs. Molineaux to know her and never saw her when she was Blanche Cheseborough."

He made the statement that he had suspected Molineaux of having prepared the poison, because a chemist, a friend of his, had suggested on account of a sediment having been left in the glass from which Mrs. Adams drank that the bromo seltzer preparation had been put up by a half chemist, a man who had some knowledge of chemistry, but not a complete knowledge, and that as Molineaux knew something of chemistry, his name naturally suggested itself. This was the reason, Cornish said, and the fact that he had had a quarrel with Molineaux was another reason.

Cornish gave way on the stand temporarily to Molineaux. Mr. Osborne asked the witness abruptly if he was innocent of the poisoning of Mrs. Adams.

Molineaux replied: "I am absolutely innocent."

Molineaux told of his connection with the Knickerbocker and New York Athletic clubs and said that he had left the former club largely because of his quarrel with Cornish. He was asked if he had known Henry C. Barnett and replied that he was a warm personal friend of that man, a friendship that lasted several years. He could suggest no motive why any one should send poison to Barnett.

Molineaux then described the rooms at the Knickerbocker Athletic club on the second floor occupied by himself, Barnett, Cornish and Adams, after which the yachting trip on A. J. Morgan's yacht Victor, which has recently been introduced into the case, came up for consideration. Molineaux said that he had been on several cruises on this yacht, but that Barnett had never been with him. He met Miss Cheseborough on one of these trips, being introduced to her by her married sister.

The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday morning next.

EXTRA SESSION TALK.

Cabinet Members Believe One Will Be Necessary—Beef Tasted at Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—At the cabinet meeting the president read brief extracts from the report of the war investigating commission and the matter was discussed informally. During the conversation a can of roast beef, which had been taken from the commissary army stores, was brought in and opened. The members present examined it as well as could be done with the means at hand and all declared that so far as they could determine it was in perfect condition, wholesome and sweet.

The question of the transportation to Cuba of the \$3,000,000 with which the insurgent army is to be paid off, and the kinds of money to be sent, was briefly considered. It was agreed that the Cubans could have any kind of money they wished, whether gold, silver or silver certificates, or a part in each. Shipments of \$500,000 each probably will be made at intervals of a few days or as rapidly as needed.

The question of an extra session of congress was also discussed, and it is the opinion of members of the cabinet that in case of the failure of the army reorganization bill an extra session will be necessary.

The question of the transportation to Cuba of the \$3,000,000 with which the

insurgent army is to be paid off, and the kinds of money to be sent, was briefly considered. It was agreed that the Cubans could have any kind of money they wished, whether gold, silver or silver certificates, or a part in each. Shipments of \$500,000 each probably will be made at intervals of a few days or as rapidly as needed.

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APPOINTMENTS SENT IN

W. H. Surles Named as Liverpool's Postmaster.

SNOWDEN IS FOR WELLSVILLE

The Names Were Sent to the Senate Yesterday, and the Matter Will Be Wound up In Short Order--Mr. Surles May Take Charge on Time, Next Tuesday.

The appointment of William H Surles to be postmaster of East Liverpool was yesterday sent to the senate by President McKinley.

The term of Postmaster Miskall will expire next Tuesday, and if there is no delay in confirming the appointment Mr. Surles can take charge of the office at the appointed time. As there is no reason to believe there will be delay it is probable the program will be carried out. The appointment has been daily expected for a week.

Another appointment that will interest this section is that of Tanner R. Snowden, of Wellsville. It has been known for some time that he would fill the position, and the appointment has been eagerly awaited.

Congressman Tayler was especially fortunate yesterday for another of his selections was appointed, George E McDonald, Minerva.

RAILROAD REPORTS

Show a Falling Off in Business For January.

The freight report for the month of January were completed yesterday in the general office by Freight Agent T. J. Thomas. The reports show that a very fair amount of business was transacted during the month, but not as much as during the same time last year.

The reports of Agent Hill and Agent Smith, of the passenger and baggage departments, were forwarded early in the week to the general office in Pittsburgh. Not as much business was transacted as during the corresponding month of last year.

RETURNED THE REVOLVER.

Fireman Bettridge Thought He Had Lost It.

Last evening after the fire was over Fireman Bettridge missed his revolver. A careful search was made, but it could not be located, and the fireman thought it had been lost.

This morning it was returned to him, a friend having taken it out of his pocket to prevent any person from stealing it.

The Event of the Season.

At the New Grand on next Thursday night, Feb. 16, Mr. Creston Clarke and a strong supporting company of twenty will produce his new romantic play "The Ragged Cavalier." The piece is much on the order of "The Prisoner of Zenda," "Under the Red Robe" and other plays of a romantic type that have attained such a romantic vogue during recent years. It is a love story primarily, but there is an abundance of comedy element, while some of the situations are so stirring as to approach the melodramatic. Mr. Clarke will be accompanied by Miss Adelaide Prince, an actress of remarkable beauty and intellectual resources.

Buyers Left Town.

Benjamin Levi, a buyer for a crockery firm in Leavenworth, Kas., who has been in the city for several days, placing orders has returned to the west.

M. B. Page, who has also been in the city on the same business, has gone to his home in Boston.

Will Not Thaw Now.

The water works department will not start to thaw the main between the Calcutta road and Grant street until the weather moderates to a considerable extent, and patrons of the line will be compelled to do without water for a short time at least.

Accepted a Bond.

The water works trustees met last evening but transacted little business beyond paying a number of bills. The bond of a new plumber was accepted and he will commence business in the near future.

Special sale in women's \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 shoes at \$1.98, button and lace, vici kid and box calf, vesting and kid tops, at BENDHEIM'S.

Buying For Mormons.

J. W. Saville, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is spending several days in the city placing orders. He is connected with the Zion Co-operative Mercantile association of Ogden and Logan, Utah.

Gloves, Adler's make. Joseph Bros have the sale of these gloves in our city.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE.

WE were visited last evening by a disastrous fire, pending an adjustment of which the store will be closed. Announcement will be made in this paper when we are ready for business.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE,

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market Streets.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Feb. 12, "Joy in Finding the Lost." Text, Luke xv, 1-10.

"This man receiveth sinners and eateth with them."

There are many who admire purity and desire to be clean. The most natural feeling to all such is dislike of the impure and shrinking from the unclean. Can one handle coals and his hands not be soiled? Can one wade in mud and keep his garments unspotted? How much less can one keep company with the vile, bearing their talk and seeing their actions, and remain clean in speech and uncorrupted in thought. "Evil communications corrupt good manners." So to the Pharisees it seemed a proof of unholiness in Jesus when he made friends with the common people.

Filth breeds disease surely, and disease is contagious and deadly. Spiritual evil is the worst of all. How, then, can the pure come in contact with the polluted without becoming itself unclean?

There is power in life and good to transform the noxious into the wholesome. Lilies can grow in mire and transmute muck into beauty and fragrance. Holiness can touch sin and not only be uncontaminated itself, but also send the thrill of power and sweetmess into the bad. Evil can be overcome of good. Fire can make the blackness to glow with light and burn out all dross.

No joy in this world is comparable to the pleasure of being pure and right, loving and gentle, except that glory of imparting one's own purity and rightness, of communicating love and gentleness to others who have been hateful and passionate. An uplift of soul, an enthusiasm of sacrifice, drives one forward, careless of pain, forgetful of self, only so that the lost one be saved. Fear is for the time unknown, and all feeling is merged in the exultation of self-giving, of conquest of the evil by the pure.

This uplift is felt not only by Jesus, but by every one of His followers who overcomes. It is shared by all the heavenly hosts. "There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repents."

To Manila In Open Boat.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A trip from San Francisco to Manila, across the Pacific ocean, alone in an open sail boat will likely be attempted by Captain Adolph Friesch, in the near future. In 1894 he crossed the Atlantic.

The eggs of the silkworm are about the size of mustard seeds.

WANTED.

WANTED—Collector for installment accounts. Call at 148 Fifth street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A 9-roomed house, with bath room, No. 322 Third street. For particulars as to price, etc., inquire of E. C. Adams, 218 Washington street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. One counter 21 feet long; one counter 15 feet long; 54 feet sh. living 8 feet high; one 8 foot show case double; one two foot, one 6 foot, one 8 foot single. ROSE & DIX.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate

Court of Columbiana County, Ohio, I will

offer for sale, at public auction, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1899, at 1 o'clock p. m., upon the premises, the following described real estate:

Situated in the city of East Liverpool, county of Columbiana and state of Ohio, and known as and being that certain parcel of land near the northwest corner of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four (24), commencing at a post set in the west side of the public road at the south-east corner of a tract of land conveyed by William Densmore and wife to James Densmore, and running thence south eighty-two (82) feet and six (6) inches to a post; thence south eighty-seven and one-half (87 1/2) degrees west one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet; thence north eighty-two (82) feet and six (6) inches to a post on the east side of a ten-foot alley; thence north eight y-sevens and one-half (87 1/2) degrees east one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet to the place of beginning.

Said property is appraised at eleven hundred and thirty-four dollars (\$1,340.00), and will sell for less than two-thirds of said appraisement.

Terms of sale: One-third in hand, one-

third in one year and one-third in two years

from the date of sale, with interest; deferred

payments to be secured by mortgage on

premises sold.

J. H. BROOKES,
Administrator of Emily Mountford, deceased.
Feb. 4, 1899.

Model Grocery Co JERRY OSTERHOUSE, Prop.

Will keep everything common to the grocery business. Goods fresh and pure. Prices low as the lowest. Give me a trial.

Cor. Fifth and Broadway,

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

HASSEY'S PLACE.

For Fine Candies.

No stale goods. Fresh every day.

Opposite First National Bank

THE NEWS REVIEW JOB ROOMS.

STOCK.

The best procurable, and a large and complete line of everything.

TYPE.

No antiquated faces. All up-to-date productions.

INK.

Best manufactured. All colors and tints.

MACHINERY.

Nothing second-hand. Finest in Eastern Ohio.

WORKMEN.

All artists in their respective departments.

PROMPTNESS.

Never too busy to give your work attention. Prompt delivery.

PRICES.

Low as the lowest, and product FIRST CLASS.

ANYTHING ELSE ESSENTIAL?

The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.

HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor. [Entered as second class matter at the East Liverpool, O., postoffice.]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: (Postage free in United States and Canada.)

One Year in Advance..... \$5.00

Three Months..... 1.25

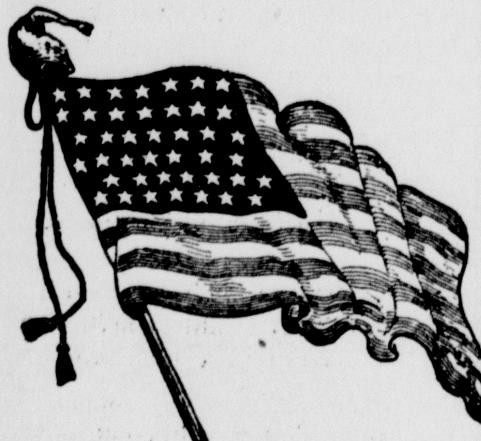
By the Week..... 10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., SATURDAY, FEB. 11



UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Labels at the head of their columns.



THE NEWS REVIEW gives all the news all the time. It was the only paper in the city to announce the indictment of George Brunt last evening.

THE spirit of Abraham Lincoln still lives and breathes in this government, while the principles to which he was wedded continue a firm foundation for the Republican party.

THE members of the fire department deserve the highest commendation for the work they did last night. In spite of the extreme cold every man did the work assigned him as though it was an every day occurrence.

AFTER Aguinaldo has been given the thrashing he deserves he might come to this country and retrieve his shattered fortunes by occupying a seat in a sideshow. The American public is always interested in humbugs.

THE second month of the year has advanced far enough to convince the men who gauge business that this will be one of unprecedented activity. Through the entire country prospects are good, and the Republican promise of prosperity will again be carried out.

AN OLD GAME.

Robbing Peter to pay Paul will no more serve the gas companies in their endeavor to shut the eyes of the public that it has served many a man who has tried the same old trick. Withdrawing gas from the high pressure mains in order that patrons on low pressure lines can be supplied with fuel will not do away with the fact that the supply is not equal to the demand. Yet these same concerns and the councilmen who support them would have the people pay a dollar each month, whether gas is supplied them or their meters are not even turned by ordinary atmosphere. East Liverpool can change this aspect of affairs if it so desires, and show the corporations that their endeavor to obtain something for nothing is not in accord with the business sense of the city.

THE SAME BOYS.

The recent battles at Manila have developed that it matters not the section from which the American soldier may hail, he is nevertheless an American soldier. The Kansas boy may not be as dainty as the city guardsman, nor the Nebraska youth live in camp as does the regular, but when the smell of powder fills the air and the crack of insurgent rifles mingles with the boom from that Utah battery and the United States artillery they are all on the same basis. They know they have a duty to perform, and the manner in which they invariably perform it not only brings discomfit to the enemy, but causes the world to applaud in admiration. They are not only willing but anxious to fight, knowing that from the day that brave little band landed at Guantanamo bay and fought so nobly against fearful odds victory has ever perched upon Columbia's colors. They are the same boys, whether they be battling against the Spanish in Cuba or fighting the Filipinos in Luzon, and the country gives them honor.

No Complaints.

There have been no complaints lodged with the Humane society for a long time, and in the opinion of Humane Agent Lloyd the people of the city are at present behaving themselves very well.

FINE FOODS BUILD FINE MINDS.

Try **BAGLEY'S BREAD.**
BRAIN, BOTTOM, PAN, RYE,
GRAHAM, HEALTH AND CURRANT.
ASK YOUR GROCER.

HOME MADE BREAD.

Phone

44.

• THE BAGLEY CO. •

NEW MINISTER COMING

May Be Accepted by the Christian Congregation.

KNOWN AS A VERY GOOD MAN

Almost All the Salary Has Been Subscribed, and the Vote Will Be Taken Tomorrow—All Members Are Expected to Be Present.

Rev. Charles Mansell, of Wellsburg, will preach at the Christian church in Ferguson & Hill hall tomorrow at 11 a.m., and 7:30 p.m.

All members of the church are earnestly requested to be present at the services as Reverend Mansell will likely be pastor of the church and is one of the best church workers in the country. If he is called here he will leave his present charge under a protest as his congregation are very loath to let him go.

Reverend Mansell has practically been settled upon as the new pastor, and it is very desirous that all the congregation be present and vote upon the question, as the sentiment of the entire congregation is desired. Reverend Mansell will leave his present charge with feelings of the deepest regret, but he feels that there is a larger field here for effective work.

The salary of the pastor has nearly all been subscribed, and it is desirous that he open the new church building. Preparations are now under way to open the church with a first class musical concert in which the best talent obtainable will take part. The opening will be followed by a series of protracted meetings to be addressed by a prominent evangelist accompanied by a musical director with whom negotiations are now pending. At the close of the meetings it is proposed to hold a three nights concert and social to be followed by the regular Monday and Friday evening meetings.

TOO COLD.

Not an Arrest Was Made During Last Night.

Not an arrest was made during the night, and the jail this morning was empty and cold. The officers made their regular rounds during the night, and saw but few people. None of these were law breakers, and consequently they had no work to do.

Mayor Bough was not in his office this morning, but was there for a short time this afternoon. There was no business for him to transact and he remained there but a few minutes and returned to his home.

Equal to the Occasion.

This morning a wheel came off a milk wagon in Broadway. The driver was equal to the occasion, and procuring a small hand sled it was made to do duty in place of the wheel and the wagon was taken to a blacksmith shop where it was repaired.

Henry C. Jamieson Tuesday night. Reserved seats at Reed's.

All the news in the NEWS REVIEW.

A

small bottle of

TONSILINE

lasts longer than most any case of

SORE THROAT

The same truth holds good with the worst case of SORE MOUTH.

Thousands have tried and endorse Tonsiline as a grand family remedy for Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Hoarseness and Quinsy.

Every home needs Tonsiline always at hand, it saves dollars and lives.

25 and 50 cents. All druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO.

CANTON, O.

CHURCH CHIMES.

Second M. E. church, W. H. Haverfield, pastor—Preaching at 11 a.m., and 7:30 p.m. Morning subject "Building in Christ;" evening subject "Homeward Bound;" Sunday school 10 a.m., Junior league 2 p.m., General class 3 p.m., Epworth league 6:30 p.m.

Second Presbyterian church, N. M. Crowe, pastor—Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Junior society, Christian Endeavor and Sabbath school at the usual hours. On Sabbath evening, Feb. 19, at 7:30 the pastor of this church will, by special request, preach to the United American Mechanics, who will attend the services in a body. A special invitation is given to all the councils of the city, both Juniors and Seniors, to attend the service.

St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Rev. Edwin Weary, Rector—At 7:30 a.m., Holy communion; 9:30 a.m., Sunday school and Bible class; 10:45 a.m., morning prayer and sermon; 3 p.m., mission service, East End; 7:30 p.m., choral evensong and sermon, subject "The Benefit of a Mission;" Ash Wednesday, Feb. 15, 6:30 a.m., Holy communion; 10 a.m., morning service and address; 7:30 p.m., evening service and sermon.

Salvation Army—Holiness meeting, 11:30; junior meeting, 1:30; praise meeting, 3:30; salvation meeting 8 o'clock. Ensign Young will have charge of the various services.

First Presbyterian church—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John Lloyd Lee. 11 a.m., "Christ's claim, tested by human experience." 7:30 p.m., sermon, "Sin and its pay, life and its power." Song service will begin at 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30 a.m.; Christian Endeavor, 6:15 p.m.

Young Men's Christian association—The 4 o'clock meeting tomorrow afternoon will be addressed by Dr. John Lloyd Lee.

Services at the Methodist Protestant church conducted by the pastor, C. F. Swift. Baptismal and communion service in the morning at 10:45; also the reception of members. Revival services in the evening: subject, "Be not Deceived; God is not Mocked." Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.; Junior meeting at 3:30 p.m.; Endeavor meeting at 6:15 p.m. General class and prayer meeting tonight. All are invited. Revival services, conducted by Rev. Dr. Shaffer, president of the Pittsburg conference, each night during the week.

Evangelical Lutheran, Rev. J. G. Reinartz, pastor—Sunday school at 2 o'clock.

MRS. FOSTER.

Another Victim Added to Consumption's Long List.

Mrs. William Foster died last evening at her home in West End after a lingering illness from consumption, aged 36 years. Her husband and two daughters are left to mourn her loss.

The funeral will take place Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the First Presbyterian church, Doctor Lee officiating. Interment will be made at Riverview.

On the River.

There are no packets running on this part of the Ohio at present. The stream is running full of ice, and some of it ashore about this city measures from three to six inches in thickness.

The continued cold weather marks an era in river business. Rivermen from now on will be on the anxious seat. They are of the opinion that when the weather moderates the snow will melt very fast, and consequently a big stage, if not a flood, will be the result.

The marks at the wharf at noon registered 5 feet and falling slowly. All craft about this place is safe should a rush of ice come.

The best men's and women's \$1.50 shoes in town at BENDHEIM'S.

A Good Game.

The basket ball game at the Young Men's Christian association between the Harris and Armshaw teams, was very hotly contested and was won by the latter team by a score of 17 to 16.

Henry C. Jamieson Tuesday night. Reserved seats at Reed's.



STRONG AGAIN! *Sexine Oills*

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

Sexine Oills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicose, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worsens them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price \$1.00 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book.

For Sale by Charles G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

Special sale this week at Joseph Bros. in children's suits—one-fourth off. *

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF,

WALTER C. SUPPLEE,
Center Township.

Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,

E. A. ALBRIGHT,
Unity Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,

J. E. M'DONALD,
Liverpool Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,

SAMUEL D. NORAGON,
of Wellsville.

Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE,
WILLIAM B. M'CORD,
Liverpool Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

For the Whitest, Lightest, Best Bread, use

Favorite Patent

Flour. It is a special, fancy brand and sure to please.

Orange Blossom

Is an excellent Pastry Flour. Ask for prices at Croft's, Fouts', McCoy's, Mackintosh's, Dawson's, Bennett's, Allison's, Geon's and Murphy's.

M. A. ADAMS,
AUCTIONEER

--AND--

SALE CRIER,

237 Seventh St., E. Liverpool, O.

Any person needing such service please give notice few days before.

Great Care is Necessary

in the compounding of prescriptions. Intelligent people have long since learned that safety in drugs and medicines is to be found only in an established, reputable drug store—and the more reputable the better. We give our personal attention to the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and good, fresh drugs only are used.

MORAL—Bring your prescriptions here to be filled.

BERTANSLEY'S

CITY PHARMACY.

140 Fourth St., E. L. O.

ALL THE NEWS In the NEWS REVIEW

WORKED IN COLD

Firemen Experienced Hardships
Fighting Fire

IN THE W. L. THOMPSON BLOCK

The Flames Started in the Ceiling of the Room Occupied by W. H. Gass and Spread to the Boston Store--It Was a Stubborn Battle of Several Hours, But the Flames Were Eventually Extinguished--Loss Will Amount Into Thousands of Dollars.

With the thermometer several degrees below zero the fire department battled last evening with one of the most stubborn fires in the history of the city, and for a time it seemed as though the W. L. Thompson block in the Diamond would burn to the ground.

Shortly after 6 o'clock S. H. Porter was working in one of the rear rooms of his block, adjoining the Thompson building, when he smelled smoke. He had been thawing pipes all day in the basement, and thinking perhaps that he had started the blaze he made an attempt to locate it. The building filled with smoke in a remarkably short time, and he telephoned to the department and they responded at once, leaving a boy to sound the alarm. Mr. Porter ran down to meet them, and they were taken into the basement of his building. It was filled with smoke, but there was no trace of fire.

After being there a short time some one discovered a blaze in the rear of the shoe store of W. H. Gass. The door was broken open and the firemen pulled off a portion of the ceiling. Flames immediately flashed out. An effort was made to put them out with the chemicals, but the fire had received too heavy a start. A line of hose was attached at once and turned into the store, and after some hard work the flames were extinguished.

When the fire had been put out in the shoe store it was discovered that the flames had spread to the Boston store of A. S. Young. A line of hose was run into the store at once, and a portion of the ceiling torn off and the water turned on. By this time the flames had appeared in the rear of the Potters' club, and a line of hose was taken into the second story of the Fifth street side of the building while a number of the firemen worked from above. Another line of hose was taken around through the alley, and another party worked from the roof. The firemen worked until 10 o'clock before they were sure the fire was out, as every few minutes it would break out in a new place, and owing to the fact that it was entirely confined to the joists between the ceiling and floor it was extremely hard to get at and only the untiring efforts of the department prevented the block from being a total ruin.

The Thompson block and the Porter block were filled with dense smoke, and many of the tenants upstairs moved their furniture, fearing the building would burn. To add to the confusion all the gas and electric lights in the building were shut off as soon as possible and the scene upstairs was one that will not be soon forgotten by people who struggled through halls and rooms.

The lines of hose burst in several places, but they were speedily repaired with jackets. The cold weather made it extremely hard for the firemen as it was necessary to keep all the lines of hose going until the fire was out. They did not dare to turn off the water at any time as the hose would have frozen in a few minutes and then they would have been without water.

To persons who witnessed the fire it did not seem as though there was anything but smoke, but an idea is given of how fiercely it burned when it is known that some of the large joists were burned clear through.

Chief Morley and Henry Deidrick were blinded by the smoke, and fell into the cellar in the rear of the store of W. H. Gass, but Chief Morley escaped injury while Fireman Deidrick received a severe bruise on his head.

The firemen suffered severely from the cold, and almost all of them had their clothes frozen. The worst man in the department was Tom Bryan. His clothes were frozen stiff and his shoes and stockings were also frozen, and before he was able to remove his shoes he was compelled to sit in front of the fire and let them thaw out.

The origin of the fire is somewhat of a mystery, but Chief Morley is of the opinion that it caught from an electric light wire, which ran along the joist in the room of W. H. Gass. Near where the blaze was first discovered there is a gas pipe running to a chandelier, and near the ceiling there was a small leak.

A robust system might stand an occasional dose of alum without perceptible harm. But when it is taken into the system regularly from day to day in small doses, serious injury to the digestive organs is inevitable. Baking powders made from alum should not be admitted to the kitchens of any persons having the slightest regard for the well-being of themselves or families. If the advice of the best physicians and chemists is heeded, you will stick to the old reliable Royal Baking Powder—it is made from pure, wholesome cream of tarter, refined from grapes and makes healthful food.

The gas ignited, and of course aided materially in making the blaze larger. When the boards were pulled from the ceiling the wire was burning and aided in carrying the flames to the Boston store, where the greatest loss occurred.

James Swaney holds that it was impossible for the fire to start from the wire but makes no attempt to explain its origin.

A. S. Young has not as yet placed an estimate on his loss, but it will be very heavy, as the majority of his stock, which would invoice over \$30,000, is damaged by smoke. The fire was directly above the cloak department, and the most expensive goods in the store, consisting of wraps, dress goods and silks, were badly damaged by water, while the reserve stock in the basement where an unusually large stock of expensive goods is stored shared the same fate and the goods were soaked. The insurance carried is \$18,000.

W. H. Gass places his loss at between \$5,000 and \$7,000, and his goods are also damaged by smoke and water but a portion of them were burned. His insurance is \$8,000.

The loss on the building has not yet been estimated, but it will cost considerable to have it repaired. It is fully covered by insurance. The adjusters were wired, and are expected here early in the week.

The tenants in the second story suffered severely from the smoke, but their damage will be slight, and the only place where the fire broke through to the second floor was in the Potters' club, but their loss will be very slight. The costumes for the "Chimes of Normandy" were in this room, but they were carried out.

The firemen returned to the building at midnight and made a careful investigation for fear the fire would break out again, but it was found that it had been effectively wiped out.

The department deserve a great deal of credit for the manner in which they fought the fire, and it was only through their untiring efforts that the building was saved. Although they were chilled to the bone and labored with frozen clothes not one of them showed a sign of giving up, and every man remained at his post of duty until all signs of the fire had disappeared.

After they returned to the fire station the apparatus was placed in good condition, and in a short time the department was ready to respond to another call.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT FIRES.

The use of modern fire apparatus, the improved facilities for receiving alarms, and the generally excellent methods of the fire department have done much to keep down the loss in our city. Nevertheless \$87,700 is approximate loss by fire for 1898. Specialty Glass company, Potters' Mining and Milling company, East Liverpool Pottery company and Mr. C. N. Forster having the greatest loss. Out of 63 calls to the department 18 fires were put out by the big hose and Babcock extinguishers, and 25 fires were put out by the Babcock extinguishers alone. The five, ten and fifteen minutes lost at the beginning of a fire are to a large extent responsible for the great losses, and are frequently disastrous to both life and property.

The best fire equipment for a building is not necessarily that which costs the most, and of the various standard articles for fire protection there seems to be none that so well meets all requirements as the Babcock Fire Extinguisher. The marvelous results to be accomplished by the Babcock are no longer problematical, but are based on thousands of actual tests at fires all over the world. Think it over. Are you not neglecting the usual precautionary measures, viz: protect your homes, business houses and factories with Babcocks. Don't cost much. G. E. Morley sells them, and can tell you all you wish to know.

Women's shoes at 98c a pair. Odds and ends, consisting of \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 shoes, on bargain table at BENDHEIM'S.

WELLSVILLE.

LET A BIG CONTRACT

William McCormick Was the Lucky Man.

FOUR BIDS WERE RECEIVED

Work Will be Pushed on the Extension of Water Main to the New Pottery. Young Men Take Up the Case of a Poor Child--All the News.

The water works trustees met last evening and considered the bids for putting in the new mains from Eighteenth street to the West End pottery. There were four bids received and the contract was awarded to William McCormick, and as soon as the weather will permit the work of putting in the line will be commenced.

Caring For a Child.

Fred Catlett, Guy Kelley, Will Heakin, Fred Ferrell, Clyde Cummings, Charles Myers, Will Shanks and Thomas Silver, Jr., have undertaken the care of a sick child in a Brooklyn hospital, and on Monday evening will give an entertainment at the home of Miss Margaret Silver, in Front street, the proceeds of which will be used for this worthy purpose.

News of Wellsville.

Mrs. William Corbett, of Center street, is on the sick list.

Mrs. Charles Pickering is visiting friends in New Brighton, Pa.

John Perkins left yesterday afternoon for Cleveland where he will remain a week on business.

Brakeman Mulhair, who was attacked with severe illness while on his regular run two days ago, is lying very ill of pneumonia at his residence on Commerce street.

Conductor P. Champney is off duty as the result of a burned hand.

Detective Jennings and family, formerly of Cleveland, are now citizens of Wellsville.

John Crichford, of Cleveland, who has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. A. Bartlett, for the past week, has returned home.

Mrs. John Saltsman, of West End, has moved to Bowling Green, in Jefferson county, where she will make her home with her father, John Wilson.

A LITTLE WARMER

But Still Cold Enough to Satisfy Almost Any One.

There has been some change in the temperature since yesterday but it is zero weather. The thermometer at Hodson's yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock stood 5 degrees below, at 8 it was 8 degrees, 10 o'clock 10 degrees. This morning at 8 o'clock it was 12 degrees, at 10 o'clock 5 degrees. At noon it was 1 above and at 2 o'clock 3 above.

STILL AT IT.

The Fleet Is Making It Warm About Manila.

MANILA, Feb. 11.—[Special]—The Monadnock and Charleston shelled Malabou all of this morning, and desultory firing continues on the left.

One American has been killed and six wounded today.

The American loss in taking Caloocan was three killed and 32 wounded.

"GETTYSBURG" Monday Night.

Frank C. Campbell's new play will be seen at the opera house next Monday. This is essentially a war play which should appeal strongly to amusement seekers at this time, as its scenes and incidents are all of the Rebellion, and its battlefield pictures showing the bloody angle at Gettysburg, the night after Pickett's terrific yet ineffectual charge, portrays with startling realism the effects of the war. The play does not deal wholly with war and its vicissitudes, but it tells a love story full of interest, and it well leavened with bright and amusing comedy.

Men's fleece lined buckle Arctic overshoes, sizes 6 and 7, at 50c a pair at BENDHEIM'S.

TWO FUNERALS.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Brown took place this morning from St. Aloysius church. Interment was made at the Catholic cemetery.

The funeral of James Heckathorne took place this afternoon, Reverend Swift officiating. The Red Men had charge of the funeral and attended in a body.

Wall Paper--Wall Paper.

Bought Before the Advance.

Nearly 20,000 Bolts.

Look at These Prices,

4¹, 5, 6, 7, 8 CENTS.

ZEB KINSEY'S, IN THE DIAMOND.

10 per cent off on new papers for month of February.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. W. J. Clappie, of New Castle, is spending several days in the city the guest of Mrs. Hilliard, of Thompson hill.

Walter Sawhill, who has been spending several days in the city visiting friends, has returned to his home in Pittsburgh.

George Gaston, a law student of Cleveland, and Rev. John Gaston, of Cleveland, are spending a few days in the city visiting friends.

Miss Emilie Pryor, who has been visiting friends in the city for several weeks, returned to her home in Friendly, W. Va., this morning.

James Petticord Dead.

James Petticord, of West End, died Thursday evening at 9 o'clock. Funeral service will be held at the First M. E. church, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Beating the Robber.

When the western stagecoach has been supplanted by the horseless omnibus, a transformation said to be impending, the stagecoach robber may have to adopt a motor bicycle to keep up with the procession.—Baltimore Herald.

Boys' suits one-fourth off at

JOSEPH BROS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

Commencing Monday, Feb. 6.

ONE WHOLE WEEK.

The renowned character actor and singing comedian, Mr. J. E. Toole, supported by Littleton De Wolf, and his competent company of players, in repertoire of high class comedy and Romantic players.

Monday, Feb. 6.—The romantic comedy drama, "Killarney and the Rhine." Tuesday, Feb. 7.—The sensational drama, "Picket-off-Leave Man." Wednesday, Feb. 8.—Jefferson version "Rip Van Winkle." Thursday, Feb. 9.—Henry Irving's version "The Belts or the Mysterious Murder." Friday, Feb. 10.—The romantic play, "The Gypsy German." Saturday matinee—Miss Lillian De Wolf as our Little Polly in "Castle." Saturday night—Mr. Toole as Our Friend the Major in "A Widow Hunt."

Popular Price, 10, 20, 30c.

Matinee: 10 and 20c.

Each play guaranteed to be produced here with the same company and scenery as used in New York, Boston, San Francisco and New Orleans at High Prices. Seats now on sale.

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

The hit of the season. Frank G. Campbell's "Idyl of the Civil War,"

"GETTYSBURG."

A companion play to "Shenandoah," and "Heidi by the Fire." Comedy and pathos. Magnificent scenery. Superb effects and great cast of characters.

Prices, 25, 35, 50 and 75c.

Reserved seats now on sale at Reeds.

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

THURSDAY, FEB. 16th.

Return of the Favorites,

Mr. Creston Clarke and

Miss Adelaide Prince.

Presenting Mr. Clarke's Latest Success . . .

"THE RAGGED CAVALIER."

A powerful play, rich in stirring incident and action. Handsome costumes, beautiful stage settings. Same splendid company seen here last season.

Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.

LOOK AFTER THE WIRES

Fire Last Night Caused Councilmen to Think.

ACTION MAY SOON BE TAKEN

The Matter Was Discussed on Another Occasion, but Nothing Came of It—It May Be That an Inspector Will Be Appointed to See That Wiring Is Well Done.

The fire last night has raised a question which will probably appear in council before the month is over.

Some time ago it was suggested that a competent man be appointed to inspect the wiring of buildings in the city and be endowed with sufficient authority to prevent work being done that would not be entirely safe. The matter occupied some attention for a short time, and then dropped into oblivion, no one manifesting enough interest in the matter to push it.

"It will be different now," said an active member of council after relating the above facts. "If it develops that this damage was caused by defective wiring then we must have an inspector to look after the matter or make it the duty of some officer already in the city's employ. No town can afford to have its property endangered from this cause if care on the part of the city government will prevent it. I think council will look into the question."

CITY FULL OF BUYERS.

Crockery Trade in New York Is Booming.

The Crockery Journal, speaking of trade in New York, says:

"With the city full of buyers, who are here to buy and not for their health, it would be strange if there were not a good business doing. These are busy times, and everybody is on the jump. The orders are numerous and of good size, and things are more like old times than they have been since 1892. Not only has the Wholesalers' convention brought a lot of people here, but there are many buyers present who are not members of that association. The department store buyers are placing liberal orders, and the jewelers, too, are in the market."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRAUX, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Packets Tied Up.

The packet Queen City is laid up at Bellaire and is in a good ice harbor. The Virginia is tied in at Middlepoint, while the Keystone State is lying at Cincinnati. They are all boats of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet line, and their owners will not send them out while the river is in such a state as it is at present.

Men's \$3.50 box calf, vicuña kid and tan shoes, with extra heavy soles, at \$2.90 a pair at BENDHEIM'S.

May Be a Fight.

Jack Gallagher, who spent much time about this city last summer attempting to arrange a prize fight, was in the city yesterday. While he would not say why he was here, it is understood he is attempting to arrange another mill.

Too Cold to Work.

The moulding department of the Paterson foundry were compelled to stop work this morning on account of the sand used in that department being frozen. It is probable work will be resumed Monday.

Called Home.

Physical Director Roseborough, of the Young Men's Christian association, last evening was called to his home in Cleveland by the serious illness of his mother. He expects to return to the city Monday morning.

Men's and boys' caps 24c and 48c, all styles to be seen at

JOSEPH BROS.'

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Feb. 12—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—The joy in finding the lost. Luke x, 1-10.

The parables of the lost sheep and the lost coin illustrate the fact that the mission of Christ in the world was to seek and to save the lost. Incidentally Christ speaks of the joy in finding the lost. When the shepherd found the lost sheep, "he layeth it on his shoulders rejoicing, and when he cometh home he calleth his friends and neighbors together, saying, Rejoice with me, for I have found my sheep, which was lost." The woman who found a coin which the had lost had a similar experience. She was filled with joy, and called in her friends and neighbors to rejoice with her.

That there is joy in finding that which has been lost is indisputable. The joy increases with the value of that which is lost. Material things of value lost and found bring great joy to the owners. The finding of a lost child will thrill an entire community with enthusiastic joy. How much more does it stand to reason that there would be joy in finding a lost soul, worth more in value than a world!

The Scripture constantly bears testimony to the joy in finding the lost. The disciples of Christ, sent out two by two to preach the gospel, returned after a successful itineracy with great joy because of their success. The Acts of the Apostles frequently record the fact that the apostles found great joy in their work. Paul writes to the Thessalonians, "For what thanks can we render again unto God for all the joy wherewith we joy for your sakes before the Lord?" His joy was so great in having led the Thessalonians to Christ that he could not find language sufficiently strong to thank God for it. The beloved John says, "Greater joy have I none than to hear of my children (those he had led to Christ) walking in the truth." The joy of leading them into the truth is evidently also embraced in this joy. All Christian ministers and Christian workers can testify of the joy in saving the lost. And not only is there joy on earth for this cause, but also in heaven. "There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repented."

There are many characteristics of this joy. It is the joy of reconciliation. How it fills our hearts with joy to be able to reconcile two friends who have been estranged, and especially so if they are closely related! What joy, then, in bringing home a lost son or daughter of God and having both reconciled by the blood of Christ! It is the joy of success. There is joy in succeeding in what we undertake to do. Have you never felt the joy of finding a lost soul because you never looked for one? But, above all, the joy comes from the consciousness that we have had something to do with saving an immortal soul for God and for heaven and from hell and destruction. Only those who have had experience know the full measure of this joy.

Bible Readings.—Dan. xii, 3; Luke xv, 21-24, 32; Acts, viii, 5-8; Phil. i, 3-11; iv, 1; I Thess. ii, 19, 20; iii, 9, 10; II Tim. i, 4, 5; Jas. v, 19, 20; III John, 1-4.

Enthusiasm a Virtue.

Some people decry enthusiasm, but little can be done without it. Warmth and earnestness attract and give force to noble movements. He of cold blood is not fitted for work that calls for moving power. Even a political club needs the manager who can put life into it. Christianity above all else must have back of it the aroused and fervent agent. It is the soul on fire which has given it its aggressive force from the beginning. It is not so much the man of intellect who moves the masses as the man of heart. Fervency of spirit is the secret of pulpit success. Paul was thought to be mad because of his Christian fervor. More of his madness is necessary in our day if we would properly push the kingdom of our Lord far and near.—Presbyterian.

Australian Endeavorers.

Australia reports 1,722 Christian Endeavor societies, with 52,340 members, to which must be added unaffiliated societies, bringing the total membership up to 55,000. Of these 3,148 joined the church during the year and 1,461 associates became active. The Wesleyan Methodists lead, with 585 societies; then come the Baptists, with 150; the Congregationalists, with 131; the Presbyterians and Primitive Methodists, with 110 each; the Bible Christians, with 89; the Church of England, 27.

One-tenth or Ten-tenths?

A cheap religion wins a cheap return. It is right for a man to give a tenth of his income directly to the Lord's work, yet a man who thinks he has thereby done his whole duty is but a tenth of a man and a tenth of a Christian. Only the man who dedicates himself and all that he has to the service of his Master will get all that the Master has to give.

Sunday School Times.

Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—During the entire open session on the senate had under consideration the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Little progress was made, the time largely being occupied with debate on minor topics.

M'NALLY'S LIFE STORY.

Former Green Goods King Tells How He Went the Pace.

GLAD HE WAS SENT TO PRISON.

Had Been an Opium Fiend. He Admits, but Was Cured of Habit in Joliet—Going in Business in New York—Hopes Story of His Criminal Career Will Be a Lesson to Men.

James McNally, once the acknowledged green goods king of the country, came to Bridgeport, Conn., the other day to visit his brother Walter. He has changed much since he lived in Bridgeport five years ago. His forehead is furrowed with deep lines and he weighs 40 pounds less.

"I'm going to begin life over again," he said. "I have served the penalty for being crooked, and I am through. In my life I have made thousands, and where is it now? Gone on wine and women and every other line of dissipation that is known. I have made three fortunes in my life, every one of them by unlawful methods. That is the reason I could not keep my money. I made it fast, and it went away fast.

"The lesson my life has taught me is that it does not pay to be crooked. I have had \$300,000 to my credit three times in my life—more than I ever expect to have again—but those were ill-gotten gains. Now I shall be content to make an honest living and lead a respectable life the rest of my days. I was 24 years old when I started in the green goods business. I was such an adept at it, took to it so naturally, it seems, that in three months' time I had 60 men working for me. Then, at the age of 25, the money began to come to me without apparent effort.

"The Corbett-Sullivan fight came on and I backed Gentleman Jim to the limit. My brother Walter and I went to New Orleans with all the money we could carry. It was money we made from green goods. The people down there thought I was crazy. But I knew Jim Corbett was a great pugilist then. He is no good now. He is a back number. He went the pace that I did so far as dissipation is concerned. Poor Jim! I am sorry for him. I won \$33,000 on that fight, but it lasted no longer than the other money I made.

"My advice to young men about to start in life is to go in legitimate business and work up from the bottom. I made the mistake of my life by not doing that, but I am not discouraged, and I am going in the hotel business in New York and earn an honest living. I won't have crooks about me. They will roast me, I know, but I'm determined to live right now. I have cut away from all my old associates.

"You know when I was here I was a terrible morphine fiend. Thank God, I am over that now, and nothing would induce me to return to it again. No more pipe, no more morphine, for me. I have done mine, and I'm through. I am glad for that one reason that I had to go to prison. The three years I spent in Joliet were long years, but I don't know but it was worth the time to break me off that habit. For six weeks I thought I would die, for they would give me no morphine, but I got past the craving point, and now I am free.

"I know the value now of a good name. When I was making money in the green goods business—at the rate of \$5,000 a day at one time—I thought money was the only true friend a man had, but it was wrong. I wish I had a clean name today and had never made the money I have. A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, they say, and it's true. No matter where I go people say, 'That's Jimmy McNally,' and that ends it with me. Where can I go to find employment while my name is McNally? Nowhere. No one will trust me, and I don't know that I blame them.

"But I never was so happy or contented as now. In the old days I was always fearful that some of the gang or myself would be arrested. For 14 years I led that life, which I now wonder did not kill me. The world all seems different to me now. The people seem to be strangers, for I do not see any of the old companions.

"I am going to take my brother Walter back to New York with me to live as soon as I get a place. I have got money enough saved to start in business, and, thank God, it is honest money that I earned in a legitimate way. I hope my lesson will be a benefit to young men who are tempted to stray from legitimate paths of business. Honesty is the best policy."—Special New York World.

Viewing Garcia's Body.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—About 300 wreaths and floral emblems from individuals and societies were piled at the foot of the bier of General Calixto Garcia. The body laid in the municipal council chamber of the palace, and crowds silently filed past the coffin. The remains will lie in state until the interment, which will take place this afternoon.

Peace Treaty Signed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The treaty of peace, as ratified by the senate, was signed by the president and Secretary Hay.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward	3:35	3:37	3:39	3:41	3:59
AM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM
Pittsburgh	15 45	11 20	14 30	11 50	8 30
Rochester	6 35	9 05	7 15	11 55	8 30
Beaver	6 40	2 20	5 33	11 55	8 30
Vanport	6 45	—	5 33	11 55	8 30
Industry	6 55	—	5 12	10 45	8 44
Smiths Ferry	6 58	—	5 55	12 11	8 45
East Liverpool	7 07	4 40	6 42	12 20	9 15
Bellsville	7 17	2 49	6 14	12 20	9 15
Wellsboro	7 30	2 56	6 28	12 40	9 15
Wellsboro	7 38	3 05	7 12	4 25	12 50
Wellsboro Shop	7 43	—	7 15	4 25	12 50
Yellow Creek	7 48	—	7 15	4 25	12 50
Port Homer	7 53	7 23	7 15	4 25	12 50
Empire	8 10	9 26	7 14	17 11	23
Elliottsville	8 17	3 33	7 14	6 21	11 27
Toronto	8 21	3 38	7 23	6 30	11 33
Costonia	8 23	3 40	7 30	6 37	11 37
Steubenville	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 50
Mingo Jc.	8 51	4 07	7 53	7 05	11 58
Brilliant	8 58	4 14	8 00	7 14	12 06
Rush Run	9 07	4 23	8 09	7 24	12 15
Portland	9 14	4 30	8 15	7 30	12 21
Yorkville	9 19	4 36	8 20	7 37	12 21
Martins Ferry	9 32	4 45	8 28	7 52	12 33
Bridgeport	9 40	4 50	8 35	7 58	12 40
Bellaire	9 50	5 05	8 45	8 10	12 50
Wellsboro	10 12	10	8 55	8 45	12 50
AM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM

3:40 3:36 3:38 3:39 3:40 3:45

Eastward

AM AM PM PM PM

Bellaire

4:45 19 00 4:45 10 00 2:45

Bridgeport

4:53 9 03 5:02 11 55 3:05

Martins Ferry

LONG LIST OF CHARGES

Announced as the Work of the Grand Jury.

LIVERPOOL WELL REPRESENTED

A Number of Persons Hailing From This Place Must Answer to Indictments of More or Less Importance—Those Who Were so Fortunate as to Escape.

LISBON, Feb. 11.—[Special]—The grand jury reported yesterday afternoon, bringing in 52 indictments. Thirty-two are for violation of the liquor laws and the others general. The following are made public:

George Brunt, Liverpool, murder in the second degree; John C. Stoner, Leetonia, forgery and uttering forged paper; Homer O. Wilson, Adair, criminal slander; Bert Laughlin, Gavers, assault and battery; Charles Mackey, Liverpool, burglary; Clarence Tender, Waterford, burglary; John Pupura, Liverpool, larceny; Thomas Boyd, Liverpool, larceny.

The following persons were not indicted: William McDonald, Leetonia, short weight on coal; Jesse Blatt, Salineville, larceny; David Brown, Liverpool, burglary; Edward Hoover, Liverpool, burglary; Thomas Wells, Salineville, assault and battery; Johnathan Forney, Palestine, furnishing tobacco to minor; Miss Yetta Hines, Palestine, larceny; Frank Nestrick, Hanover, failure to support wife and child; Lenora Smith, Salem, assault and battery.

The criminal assignment for next week has been made out as follows:

Monday—Clarence Tender, Charley Mackey; Thomas Boyd, John Pupura. Tuesday—John Dugan, A. C. Fog. Wednesday—Jno. C. Stouffer, H. O. Wilson, Bert Laughlin.

THE SICK.

Condition of Well Known People Who Are Ill.

Mrs. D. A. Campbell, of Broadway, who has been ill for several weeks with an attack of pneumonia, is very low. There was but little change in her condition today.

The husband of Mrs. Campbell, who had both hands and wrists badly burned by lighting a gas fire, is improving.

Mrs. Allison, aged 75 years who has been suffering at her home in Second street from the effects of a fractured thigh, is rapidly improving. She will be able to be out within a few days.

The condition of Howard Hill, who has been ill with an attack of pneumonia at his home in Avondale street, is improved. For several days his condition has been considered critical.

Murray Nickel, bookkeeper for Robert Hall, is ill with an attack of pneumonia at his home in Third street. His condition is not serious.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Allison, who have been confined to their home by illness, are rapidly improving. Mr. Allison was ill with an attack of pneumonia, while Mrs. Allison was suffering with a severe cold.

SCHEDULE SHATTERED.

Cleveland and Pittsburg Trains Were Very Late.

The cold weather played havoc with the trains on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road yesterday. The midnight train Friday did not arrive until 5:50 yesterday morning and the Cleveland train came in at 6:10. The train due at 8:47 from Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon arrived 7:20 last night. There was a blockade in Pittsburgh and this train did not leave union station until 5:20 o'clock. Train 339, due at 7:14, arrived at 8:45, while train 338, due east at 8 o'clock, passed at 9 o'clock. All trains were late today, the one due at 7:57 arriving at 9:07; 8:17 at 10:07; 10:05 at 11:35.

Miss Della Fuller, the Market street milliner, begs to inform her patrons and friends that she is now in the market buying stock and studying the styles for the spring season of '99. Announcement of the arrival of new goods and first spring opening will be made in due time.

Miss Allie Kinsey is now in charge of my store, and prompt attention will be given to all customers.

Bought Wool.

D. B. Lee, a wool dealer of Carrollton, was in the city yesterday. While here he closed a deal for 22,000 pounds of wool at 24 cents a pound. He returned to his home this morning.

We are selling our men's \$5 enamel, \$5 tan, \$5 vicuña kid or the celebrated Stacy, Adams & Co. make at \$3.75 a pair.

BENDHEIM'S.



What Do I Know About It?

Thought I knew it all—but I didn't. I am learning something every day. Glad to tell you what I do know.

Ever notice a man suddenly place his hands on his hips? Watch his face contract with pain? Know the reason why he does it? Ask him about it. He will tell you 'tis the result of years of hard work, his back has given out, wouldn't stand the strain any longer, aches nearly all the time, sudden twinges of pain in the back make his life almost unbearable. What have I done for it? Oh! I have rubbed it with liniments until I am nearly raw, worn plasters for months at a time. No! I'm too old now to be cured. Here is a case where age and experience are wrong; an opportunity to help a suffering fellow being. Tell him where he's wrong, explain how the aches and pains of the back come from disordered Kidneys, and to cure the back you must reach the Kidneys. Tell him about

Doan's Kidney Pills

and the thousands of East Liverpool backs that have been cured. Don't expect a man of his years to take your word for it or our word for it; let him investigate the experience of his neighbors. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS will stand on their East Liverpool record, and any Kidney sufferer can find plenty of home proof like the following:

Mr. George Mount, of 165 Fourth street, teamster and dealer in coal, says: "For three years I had attacks of kidney complaint, some of them laying me up for two or three weeks at a time. The symptoms were pain in the back, particularly severe when stooping or moving around. Physicians called it lumbago, and advised by friends to use Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured two boxes at the W. & W. Pharmacy. They cured me."

Doan's Kidney Pills, sold at all Drug Stores—50 cents per box.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

RECEIVING THE NEWS

HOW LINCOLN'S SHOOTING WAS MADE KNOWN IN ONE NEIGHBORHOOD.

III Luck That Befell a Man Who Said He Was Glad of It—Almost Universal Grief—Flags at Half Mast.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Author.]

"April 15, 1865," said a middle aged man to a group of friends the other day, "was one of the most exciting of all my boyhood days.

"My father was a volunteer officer in the northern army, and during his absence south I had been living with my mother on my grandfather's hillside farm in one of the middle states. The farm was about two miles from the nearest postoffice, and, as we were always anxious for news, some one of the family made a trip to the postoffice daily for letters. On that particular day it was I who went. I was accompanied by my favorite playfellow, a boy who lived on the adjoining farm.

"We two had made many such trips together, and some of them had been rather anxious ones, particularly just after important battles had been fought, for on such occasions we were afraid of getting bad news. This time, though, we had no misgivings. We had heard of Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox only a week earlier; we knew the war was nearly over, and, stimulated by the bright spring sunshine, we started out as cheerfully as you please.

"But after we had gone about a mile we began to be a little worried. From a big boulder alongside the road which we called the 'half way stone' we could see the little village far below us in the valley where the postoffice was located.

In front of the postoffice stood a tall pole which had held the stars and stripes aloft in all weathers and every day for four long years. That morning the air was so clear that we could see the flag-pole perfectly, and as we gazed down into the valley we noticed that the pole bore no flag. Even as we looked, however, some one ran up the bunting, but not to the top, and when its red, white

and blue folds were straightened out by the breeze it was only at half mast. Whatever could be the matter we couldn't imagine, but we lost our light heartedness immediately in our anxiety to learn. Naturally our first thought was that there had been a big battle, resulting in defeat for the north. That Lincoln might be killed never entered our heads.

"We ran all the rest of the way down the steep hill roads to the village. Just before we reached the postoffice we came to the tavern. As we were passing it the form of a man came flying out of the front door as if unwillingly and impelled by some unseen force. Close behind came the form of another man clad in army blue, and it was apparent that the first of the two had made some remark exceedingly distasteful to the other.

"'If I ever hear you speak disrespectfully of Abe Lincoln again,' we heard the soldier say as the other picked himself up out of the mud, 'I shall hit you in earnest.'

"We'd have been glad to remain and learn all about the trouble, but we thought we'd best hurry along and see why the flag had been put at half mast. Arrived at the postoffice, we found the stoop and building crowded with villagers and farmers. They all seemed very solemn. Behind the counter the postmaster's daughter, who generally gave out the letters, was crying. Squire Emerson was standing on a box reading something from a New York newspaper that had a deep black border.

"'They've killed Abe Lincoln, bub,' the postmaster explained in a whisper. 'Listen, and you'll hear the squire read all about it.'

"Before the reading had progressed very far the soldier we had seen at the tavern presented himself to Squire Emerson.

"Bill Swett said he was glad the old scoundrel was dead, meaning Lincoln, squire, the soldier explained, 'and I panted Swett one between the eyes. Now I want to plead guilty to assault and pay my fine, but if Swett says it again I shall hit him again.'

"But the squire wouldn't listen to the soldier. If he had fined him, I think the crowd would have mobbed the squire.

"On our return we two boys told

every one we met of the fact of Lincoln's death. It was hard for any one to believe us, but we had a newspaper with us that confirmed the sad news. Everywhere the greatest grief began at once to show itself, and almost every farmhouse was speedily decorated with some somber badge of mourning. At our own homes we had not only put up flags at half mast, but we had them edged with black before hoisting them. Next day and for weeks afterward there was hardly a dwelling to be seen, either in the hills or in the valley, over which the stars and stripes were not afloat at half mast, the sincerest token ever shown of almost universal grief."

OSBORN SPENCER.

Lincoln's Most Important Law Case.

Probably the most important lawsuit Mr. Lincoln was engaged in as counsel was one in which he defended the Illinois Central railroad in an action brought by McLean county, Ills., in 1853, to recover taxes alleged to be due the county from the road. In the lower court the case was decided in favor of the railroad. The county appealed to the supreme court, and there it was argued twice and a decision finally rendered in favor of the road. Soon afterward Mr. Lincoln went to Chicago and presented his bill for \$2,000 for legal services. The official to whom he was referred, supposed to be the superintendent, George B. McClellan, who afterward attained such eminence as a general, looked at the bill and expressed great surprise. "Why, sir," he exclaimed, "this is as much as Daniel Webster himself would have charged! We cannot allow such a claim." Stung to the quick by the rebuff, Lincoln withdrew the bill, hurriedly left the railroad office and started for home. On his way thither he informed some legal acquaintances he met of the occurrence, and they after much persuasion prevailed upon him to increase the demand to \$5,000 and bring suit for that sum. This was done at once, and on the trial of the case six lawyers certified that the bill was reasonable, and judgment for that amount went by default.

Nov. 6, 1860, elected president.

Nov. 19, 1863, delivered the famous speech at Gettysburg.

Nov. 8, 1864, elected president for a second term.

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In a Nut Shell

High Wages, Fine Equipment, Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bona fide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bennett, Sheridan avenue, a daughter.

Paul Nellis has taken a clerical position in the office of the C. C. Thompson Pottery company.

Rev. J. G. Reinartz being ill there will be no services at St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church.

A verdict for \$142.98 was given J. S. McCormick in his suit against Mountford & Son at Lisbon today.

M. R. McKinnon has sold to George B. Harvey and E. M. Knowles 24 lots and 2 1/4 acres in Liverpool for \$5,580.

Business in the justice's courts is very slow at present. Not one case was entered yesterday, and no complaints were filed this morning.

The library directors failed to meet last evening owing to the exceedingly cold weather. They did not have much business to transact.

William Erlanger and George Hamilton, who served as members on the grand jury during the week, returned to the city last evening.

Today is little pay, but it is estimated there was more money paid out than for some time, as a number of the potteries started during the last pay.

Squire E. W. Hill and brother A. D. Hill, who have been spending several days in Salineville visiting relatives, will return to the city this evening.

Grover S. Cox has returned to the city from Columbus, where he has been spending the week attending the annual convention of the National Brick Workers of America.

J. C. Nicholls, who had a fire in his place of business Thursday afternoon, is suffering severely with his hands which he had burned by the explosion. It will be several weeks before he is able to work.

Evangelist Harris and wife, of Vermont, Ill., who have been in the city several days the guest of friends, left this morning for New Castle, where they will conduct revival services for a few days.

The announcement was made last evening that a prominent young man in Second street would be married to a young lady living in that part of the city. The wedding, it is said, will take place next week.

A freight train was left standing on the siding at the Thompson pottery this morning while the engine went to Wellsville. A small break in some of the machinery rendered it unable to pull a train.

The glost kilnmen at the Goodwin pottery will resume operations next Wednesday morning. The biscuit kiln-hands were compelled to quit work yesterday on account of the cold weather, but resumed work this morning.

A small freight wreck occurred on the Ft. Wayne road at Fair Oaks yesterday. Several freight cars were overturned and the Pittsburg and Bellaire accommodation, due at this city at 7:57 was delayed some time. No one was injured.

B. D. Dawson, aged 70 years, died at his home, 6726 Simon avenue, Pittsburgh, yesterday. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment will be made at Georgetown Monday afternoon upon the arrival of the train due at Smith's Ferry at 3:30 o'clock. Mr. Dawson was at one time a resident of this city, and is well known to many people both here and in Wellsville.

The League of American Wheelmen, at their meeting held yesterday at Providence, R. I., took up the matter of the demand for indemnity for the death of Frank T. Lenz on the Turkish government, and a resolution was adopted urging a speedy settlement by the United States government. Deceased was a cousin of Mrs. J. J. Purinton, of this city, and Mr. Purinton was instrumental in having the case pushed by this government.

TO CONTINUE COLD.

Few More Days of Extreme Weather Predicted.

SURPRISING LOW TEMPERATURE.

Went to 26 Below at Parkersburg, According to Government Record—20 Below at Pittsburgh—Deaths From Freezing at a Number of Places.

Weather Forecast For Today.

Western Pennsylvania—Generally fair; the cold weather will probably continue for two or three days longer; fresh to brisk westerly winds.

Ohio—Far in northeast, probably snow in southwest portion; continued cold weather for two or three days; fresh northwesterly winds.

West Virginia—Increasing cloudiness, probably snow in western portion; continued cold weather for two or three days; west to north winds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The thirteenth consecutive day of abnormally cold weather in the central valleys, west and northwest, was marked by some moderation in the Ohio and upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, although the temperatures in these districts still remained in the neighborhood of zero. In the middle Atlantic states the wave continued with undiminished severity, particularly at Washington, where a minimum of 8 degrees below was recorded.

The mean temperature for Friday was 2 degrees below zero, the lowest daily mean temperature ever recorded in the history of the Washington station.

The temperature in the Ohio and middle Mississippi valleys, western upper lake region and middle Atlantic states were from 1 degree to 18 degrees lower than any previous record for the first decade of February. At Parkersburg it was 26 degrees below zero, or 15 degrees lower than any previous record, and at Pittsburgh 20 degrees below zero, or 8 degrees lower than any previous record. During the day, however, there was a marked rise, and last night the temperature in the upper Ohio valley was close to zero, which was also about the average New England temperature.

In the northwest and central Rocky mountain region there was another decided fall, accompanied by snow, the temperature having fallen from 10 degrees to 40 degrees, and ranging from zero in central Colorado to 30 degrees below zero in Northwestern North Dakota.

In the south there was a tendency toward a slight rise, except along the west gulf coast.

Snow was falling in Southern Illinois, Missouri, South Dakota and the middle slope. There were also light local snows in Lower Michigan and Western New York and light local rains and snows in the South Atlantic and Gulf states.

In the plateau and Pacific coast regions there were light snows and rains in the northern portions followed by generally fair weather without any temperature changes of consequence.

Snows and rains were indicated in the southern states and snow from the Ohio valley westward and in the southwest. Generally fair weather is expected to prevail elsewhere.

The cold wave is expected to continue generally, except on the gulf and extreme South Atlantic coasts and there will probably be no marked abatement for at least several days.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—Twenty degrees below zero was announced by Forecaster Ridgway.

Owners of thermometers, which they regard as accurate and as scientific as that of the weather official, recorded a different tale. About the same hour as that registered at the government building, it was 27 below at the corner of Fifth and Penn avenues, 14 at Bedford avenue, 22 at Bellevue, 15 in central Allegheny, 22 on Troy Hill and 25 at the Lake Erie depot. At Point Breeze the thermometer registered 26 and at several other points the readings ranged from 22 to 24.

Two deaths, directly the result of the zero weather, were reported to the coroner. They occurred near Morgan station, on the Panhandle railroad, in South Fayette township, where John Gillespie, a coal miner, and Patrick O'Grady, a gardener, were found lying side by side in a small hut, both frozen to death. Liquor was probably the primary cause leading to their deaths.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 11.—Hugh Gallagher, father of Neal Gallagher, a member of Company D, Tenth regiment, was found frozen to death at Leisenring No. 3. He was about 80 years old.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 11.—Jas. Jackson, colored, was frozen to death at his home and his two little children were found in the bed almost frozen.

GUYANDOTTE, W. Va., Feb. 11.—One fatality from the cold was reported here.

ALLIANCE, O., Feb. 11.—A Pennsylvania locomotive froze while working in the yards. Reed Kistlon was taken from his engine almost dead.

CHILlicothe, O., Feb. 11.—The infant son of Sophia Johns was found frozen to death in the shanty in which the mother lived.

DUNBAR, Pa., Feb. 11.—Poor Director Stewart Newcomer drove six miles into the mountains and rescued a family by the name of Brown, who were in desperate circumstances and would have perished before many hours. They were taken to the county home.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The cold claimed numerous victims. Two men froze to death.

The dead:

Charles Jacobson, died from cold and exposure.

Unidentified man, found dead on the sidewalk at 514 Halsted street.

All the others sustained frost bites, some of them serious.

OLATHE, Kan., Feb. 11.—"Aunt Dicy" Dibbs, aged 80 years, was found frozen to death in her home at Shawnee, where she had lived alone for years. She had apparently hurt herself by a fall and was unable to call for help.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 11.—While returning to his home in Archibald from his work in Jermyn Michael Roche, a miner, aged 48 years, was overcome by the cold weather and his dead body was found frozen to the ground. The temperature here was 20 degrees below zero. On the Pocono it was 25 below.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 11.—At Jersey Shore the mercury dropped to 23 below, while the coldest spot reported was at Proctor, where it registered 37 degrees below.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 11.—The temperature was 21 degrees below zero, colder than was ever known in this region, and dropping. Many cases of persons being found unconscious in the snow were reported from the north of Cambria county, at the crest of the Alleghenies.

The temperature record at Ebensburg was 32 degrees below and at Gallitzin 35.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—The extremely cold weather abated, the thermometer rising from 12 to 2 below zero. The coldest point near here was at Remington, O., where 17 below zero was recorded.

Near Bloomington, Ind., J. W. Hinckle, who had served several terms as sheriff, was found dead on the roadside, having frozen to death while going home.

Near Dayton, O., Martin Duffinger was found dead. He was frozen to death while out feeding his hogs.

At Cincinnati the only death from freezing was that of Mrs. Mary Havercamp, but there have been numerous cases of frozen limbs.

DENVER, Feb. 11.—The apparently interminable snowstorm on the mountains in the vicinity of Leadville resumed sway after a brief respite. However, the wind and cold had abated and the conditions were more favorable for the work of breaking down the snow barriers which had closed the railroads and cut many mountain towns off from communication with the outside world.

The Leadville mine and smelter managers made good their offer of about 1,000 snow shovels to open the Denver and Rio Grande railroad between Leadville and Malta, in order to get coal into the camp. Gangs relieved each other. Much hard work was required to remove the ice from the rails, but the track was finally cleared so that it was possible to run into Leadville 20 cars of coal that had been stalled at Malta.

On the Colorado Midland a large force of men working under the direction of Agent Sneed succeeded in breaking the blockade at Snowden and brought in 30 cars of coal.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 11.—Thermometers reached 23 degrees below zero.

ZANESVILLE, O., Feb. 11.—It was certainly the coldest weather ever known in the Muskingum valley. Certainly the coldest since 1871. Reliable thermometers marked 20 to 30 degrees below zero, according to location.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—It was 8 degrees below zero in the weather bureau thermometer located on top of the bureau building and was 4 to 6 degrees lower near the ground. The record for Washington was 14 degrees below zero in 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—The cold weather in this city broke all existing records of the weather bureau during its 29 years of existence, the minimum temperature being 6 below. The thermometer was even lower in the suburban districts, where it hovered around 10 and 12 degrees below.

George Stewart, aged 35 years, was found dead from the cold in a stable, and there were a great number of prostrations, some or which are likely to prove fatal.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Feb. 11.—The mercury registered at Tobyhanna, on the Pocono mountains, 25 degrees below zero; at Brodheadsville it was 18 below; at Bachie, just above Bushkill, Pike county, it was 30 degrees below.

RIDGEWAY, Pa., Feb. 11.—The thermometer ranged from 20 to 24 degrees below zero. The schools were closed, trains delayed and the highways leading to the town are snowblocked.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Feb. 11.—The temperature varied from 25 to 30 degrees below zero here, the coldest in 15 years. The wind was blowing hard, which made it almost impossible to do any outside work.

MARIETTA, O., Feb. 11.—Self-registering thermometers here showed the astounding record of 33 to 36 degrees below zero.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 11.—The thermometer registered 27 degrees below zero.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Feb. 11.—Twenty-four below zero. Great suffering was reported throughout Southern West Virginia. Country mail routes were abandoned. Farmers are losing heavily from stock freezing to death.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—Frozen water pipes caused a fatal explosion in the kitchen of the female department of the Home of the Friendless, Druid Hill and Lafayette avenues.

Martha Bolinsky, aged 7 years, was instantly killed.

Florence Reitsnyder, aged 10 years, was so badly burned that she died a few hours later, after being removed to the hospital.

Mary Welsh, a cook, was seriously burned, but probably will recover.

Two Filipino Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—On the steamer from Yokohama came "General" B. Riego de Dios and Senor M. Rivera, who are Aguinaldo's "special commissioners" to Washington. They were very much disturbed when told of the latest developments in the Philippines.

SECOND BOYS RIOTED.

Charged With Looting Merchandise, at Macon.

COLONEL KUERT WAS ACCUSED.

Alleged He Ordered Wagons to Leave Camp and Allowed Some of Men to Commit Outrages—Other Officers Reprimanded Such Actions.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 11.—The merchants and business men of Macon are highly indignant over robberies committed by the members of the Second Ohio regiment as they were being mustered out of the service of the United States. A large number of merchants sent wagons loaded with merchandise out to the camp to sell to the discharged soldiers.

The colonel ordered them to leave the camp, and upon their refusal to do so, the men began to loot the wagons.

Later they came to the city, and while under the influence of whisky went into several stores and walked out with goods in full view of the amazed merchants. Several of them were arrested and after turning over the goods were released.

This conduct was not general with the members of the regiment, and is deeply deplored by a large number of the better class of the men. A number of the officers of the regiment signed the following written statement:

"The officers and men of the Second Ohio, with the exception of the colonel, J. A. Kuert, feel very much chagrined at the outrage perpetrated upon several of your merchants at the camp grounds.

They went as free Americans selling their goods and delivering to men who had previously engaged them.

The colonel ordered them out of the grounds and threatened to turn the boys loose on their wares if they did not go.

This was practically telling the men to go ahead and rob the merchants and was an outrage by which a majority of the men are very much humiliated.

(Signed)

"CAPTAIN R. D. SMITH,

"LIEUTENANT C. C. RUTLEDGE,

"LIEUTENANT J. F. HENKLE,

"E. E. SYKES,

"W. W. WILSON,

"MAJOR WORTHINGTON KAUTZMAN,

"JOHN COREY,

"MAJOR CAMPBELL."

A requisition will probably be made

on the governor of Ohio for the return

of Colonel Kuert to this state for prosecu-

tion on a charge of aiding and abet-

ting robbers.

Colonel Kuert was waited on before

he left by one of the merchants.

He said he was not responsible for the conduct of the men, as they were no longer his command and he had nothing to do with them.

Plea For Mrs. George.

CANTON, Feb. 11.—A plea in abate-

ment of the indictment against Mrs.

Anna E. George, charged with having

killed George D. Saxton, was filed.

The questions raised were practically the